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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 12 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that you arrange for the distribution as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 June 1995, and the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 26 to 28 June 1995.

(Signed) Alimamy Pallo BANGURA
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Sierra Leone to the United Nations
and Chairman of the African Group
for the month of October

ANNEX I*

Resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-second ordinary session

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* The annexes to the present document are being issued in the languages of submission only.

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CM/Res.1580 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Recalling previous resolutions on the question of arrears, namely CM/Res.1279 (L11), CM/Res.1311 (L11), CM/Res.1364 (LV), CM/Res.1423 (LVII), CM/Res.1480 (LIX) and CM/Res.1554 (LXI),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the status of contribution to the OAU Regular Budget as at 15 June, 1995 (Doc.CM/1881 (LXII) Rev.1,

Having also considered the Report of the Committee on Contributions contained in Doc. CM/1882 (LXII),

Gravely concerned at the growing number of Member States that are not paying their financial contributions towards the Organization,

Conscious of the fact that the ever-increasing level of arrears of contribution payable by Member States constitutes a serious impediment to the Organization in the accomplishment of its mission and in the discharge of its increasing responsibilities,

Reaffirming once more that regular payment of contributions to the Regular Budget of the Organization constitutes a fundamental obligation of each Member State:

I. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Fourth Session of the Committee on Contributions, (CM/1882 (LXII));

2. **CONGRATULATES** those Member States that are up-to-date in fulfilling their financial obligations to the Organization;

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3. **APPEALS** once again to those Member States that have not yet paid up their arrears of contribution to urgently do so, bearing in mind that the sanctions embodied in resolution CM/Res.1279 (Ll1) and Article 115 of the OAU Financial Rules and Regulations entered into force on 1 June, 1995;

4. **DECIDES** to grant on provisional and exceptional basis, and for a period of 6 months, an exemption of the sanctions embodied in resolution CM/Res.1279 (LII) and Article 115 of the OAU Financial Rules and Regulations (11) to:

   a) Somalia and Liberia,

   b) countries which have made significant contributions by paying about 25% of their arrears since the Sixty-first Session of Council,

   c) other countries that make similar efforts by paying at least 25% of their arrears before the expiry of the moratorium of 6 months;

5. **DECIDES** that the application of sanctions to countries that fail to pay 25% of their outstanding contributions be implemented with effect from 29 June, 1995, immediately after the Summit;

6. **CONGRATULATES** the Committee on Contributions for the work accomplished and **REQUESTS** the Committee to continue with consideration of the implementation of the sanctions already adopted, formulation of new sanctions as well as possible incentives at its next session, and submit a report thereon to the Sixty-third Session of the Council of Ministers;

7. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** to Member States that have deployed significant efforts and reduced the amounts of arrears of their assessed contributions.

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CM/Res.1581 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON SOMALIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-Second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia, Document CM/1884 (LXII)A ,

Having listened to the statement on Somalia by the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia,

Noting with satisfaction the results of the mission undertaken by the Somali Elders from Ethiopia, as well as the visit to Somalia by a tripartite delegation from OAU Secretariat, Ethiopia and Tunisia,

Expressing concern over the latest development in somalia and over the stalemate currently encountered in the process of national reconciliation,

Expressing the urgent need on the part of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to Somalia and to contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country,

Reaffirming the imperative need to establish and maintain a secure atmosphere conducive to humanitarian activities as well as the peace process to take place in Somalia,

Recognizing the major role expected to be played by Africa in the settlement of the Somali conflict:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. **PAYS TRIBUTE** to H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia, Current Chairman of the OAU, H.E. Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, and the Secretary General of the OAU on their relentless efforts in the search for a negotiated political solution for the Somali problem, as mandated by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU;

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3. **URGES** the Somali Leaders to act with a sense of urgency to promote dialogue aimed at ensuring the formation of a broad based national authority at national reconciliation;

4. **CALLS ON** all Somali factions to desist from activities that might lead the country into further generalized war;

5. **UNDERLINES** the need for close monitoring by the OAU of developments in Somalia and for the tripartite mission set up in Tunis at the 2nd meeting of the Central Organ at Heads of State level, to continue with its efforts in assisting the people of Somalia achieve national reconciliation;

6. **CALLS UPON** the International Community to continue rendering adequate assistance to the people of Somalia in the areas of recovery, rehabilitation and humanitarian relief supplies;

7. **URGES** the Somali Leaders to do everything possible to facilitate the flow of humanitarian assistance to the internally displaced population in need;

8. **STRESSES** the importance of international and other regional Organizations (UN, League of Arab States, Organization of Islamic conference, IGADD) to closely coordinate with the OAU in their efforts to assist the Somali people restore peace, stability and national reconciliation;

9. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the prevailing situation in Somalia.

CM/Res.1582 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON BURUNDI

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi, as contained in document CM/1884 (LXII) B,

Having taken note with appreciation of the results of the OAU Ministerial Delegation comprising the Secretary-General, the Foreign Ministers of South Africa and Mauritius, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia and the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt which visited Burundi from 11 to 13 April 1995 as well as from 29 May to 3 June 1995,

Having heard the statement of the Minister of External Relations and Co-operation of Burundi about the evolution of the situation in that country,

Concerned over the recurring pattern of political and constitutional crisis in the country, particularly the recent outbreak of violence, political assassinations and acts of ethnic cleansing in parts of the country,

Appreciative of the efforts made by the OAU to assist Burundi in regaining peace, confidence and stability,

Recalling the decision taken by the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflicts prevention, Management and Resolution to extend the mandate of the OAU Mission in Burundi (OMIB), for another three months, after the expiration of its mandate on 17 June, 1995 and reinforce its military component from 47 to 67 Officers as well as its civilian component:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi;

2. **REAFFIRMS** its strong support for the Convention of Government and **CALLS** on all political and other forces, especially the military and security forces

in the country, to work together for its full implementation for the restoration and consolidation of peace and security in Burundi;

3. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the continued militarization of the Burundi society which has resulted in the proliferation of militias;

4. **FURTHER STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the militia attack in the province of CIBITOKE on 14 June, 1995, of the convoy in which was the representative of the OAU Secretary-General and which resulted in the death of an OAU Military Observer;

5. **HAILS** the memory of Captain KABRE SANA of Burkina Faso, member of OMIB, who died while in service for peace;

6. **APPEALS** for greater cooperation among the countries of the region in their response to the insecurity and instability problems caused by the massive and illegal flow of arms into Burundi;

7. **REITERATES ITS SUPPORT** for the commitments made during the Bujumbura Conference on Refugees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region and **URGES** all concerned to ensure their immediate implementation;

8. **RENEWS ITS APPEAL** for urgent and increased humanitarian assistance to the internally displaced persons in Burundi and Burundian refugees in the neighbouring countries;

9. **CONGRATULATES AND EXTENDS ITS GRATITUDE** to those countries which have sent officers to Burundi; **EXPRESSES SATISFACTION** with the arrangements made to reinforce the military component of OMIB, and calls on the international community to render financial and material assistance to the OMIB;

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10. **STRESSES** the positive role that could be played by the neighbouring countries in bringing about durable peace in Burundi;

11. **CALLS UPON** Member States and the International Community at large to encourage, promote and support elements of moderation in Burundi, and do everything possible to isolate and neutralize elements of extremism; to disarm and disban the militia in the country;

12. **UNDERSCORES** the importance of greater coordination between the OAU and UN with respect to the situation in Burundi;

13. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to continue monitoring the situation in Burundi and report on both the situation and the activities of OMIB to the next Session of the Council.

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CM/Res.1583 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda, Doc. CM/1884 (LXII)C,

Having heard the statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Rwanda,

Noting the report of the UN Secretary-General on the UNAMIR of 4 June and the resolutions of 9 June 1995 adopted by the Security Council,

Noting with satisfaction the measures and initiatives being taken by the Government of Rwanda to guarantee peace and security throughout the country,

Expressing its deep concern over the continued flow of arms into the region and the resultant armed incursions in Rwanda, and **bearing in mind** the recent incidents arising from the closure of the KIBEHO camp of displaced persons during which many civilians lost their lives,

Aware of the fact that the presence of refugees in neighbouring countries continues to constitute a problem not only for the countries of asylum but also for the Government of Rwanda,

Noting with satisfaction the generous hospitality of the neighbouring countries, especially Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi which have played host to nearly 2 million Rwandan Refugees who fled their country in the wake of the war,

Appreciative of the humanitarian role being played by the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as non-governmental Organizations in Rwanda and in the countries of asylum,

Recalling the convening of the Nairobi, Regional Summit on 7 January 1995, aimed at finding durable solutions in Rwanda, Expressing its appreciation to the African Countries which have generously provided Contingents to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR):

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Secretary-General and **URGES** him to pursue his relentless efforts aimed at assisting in the restoration of lasting peace in Rwanda;

2. **EXPRESSES ITS INDIGNATION** over the genocide and the massacres perpetrated in Rwanda between April and mid-July 1994 and **CONDEMNS** the ring leaders and other perpetrators of this crime against humanity, first of its kind in the annals of Africa and the whole world throughout this last half century;

3. **REAFFIRMS ITS SUPPORT** for the conclusions of the Nairobi Regional Summit of 7 January, 1995 and **CALLS** all concerned, especially the UN and the UNHCR, to ensure the immediate implementation of the outcome of that meeting;

4. **EXPRESSES ITS UNEQUIVOCAL SUPPORT** for UN Security Council Resolution 978 which called for the arrest and trial of all persons suspected to have been involved in the massacres and genocide of April-July, 1994;

5. **REQUESTS** the OAU and African countries to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and to provide the Government of Rwanda with the relevant personnel in order to facilitate the process of bringing to justice all suspects;

6. **COMMENDS** the neighbouring countries which, despite their own problems, continue to offer hospitality to Rwandese Refugees;

7. **STRONGLY URGES** the United Nations and indeed the International Community as a whole to continue to take the necessary measures including logistical and financial support to asylum countries (Zaire,

Tanzania and Burundi in particular) to enable them carry out the separation of militias and former army personnel from the bonafide refugees within the camps;

8. **REQUESTS** the donor organizations and countries to release fully and early the funds pledged during the Round Table Conference held in Geneva on 18 and 19 January, 1994 for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Rwanda;

9. **URGES** the countries of the region to continue to stem the illegal flow of arms, which action should contribute to ending the general state of instability and destabilization of the Region;

10. **URGES** the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts aimed at creating propitious conditions for the voluntary return of Rwandese refugees who had sought asylum in the neighbouring countries, namely, Tanzania, Burundi and Zaire;

11. **COMMENDS** the exemplary role played by African forces serving in the UNAMIR and **CALLS UPON** the troop-contributing countries to continue rendering the crucial assistance to the Government of Rwanda within the framework of the revised mandate of UNAMIR II;

12. **CONGRATULATES** the Current Chairman of the OAU H.E. Zein El-Abidine Ben Ali and the Secretary-General of the OAU, H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim for their untiring efforts deployed in the search for a peaceful settlement and lasting solution to the Rwandan crisis;

13. **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to the international humanitarian organizations, including the NGOs, for their role in meeting the needs of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Rwanda;

14. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to continue to closely monitor developments in Rwanda and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

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CM/Res.1584 (LXII) Rev.1

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Report of the OAU Secretary-General on the situation in Angola,

Noting with satisfaction the recent progress made in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol,

Having heard the explanations given by the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Angola on the development in the general situation, particularly the political decision to appoint the UNITA Leader to one of the posts of Vice-President,

Expressing its gratitude to those troops contributing countries as well as those providing other forms of assistance to the Third UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III):

1. **HAILS** the adoption by UN Security Council of Resolution 976/95 establishing UNAVEM III and **APPEALS** to the UN to accelerate the deployment of the military contingent of the peace-keeping forces in Angola so as to consolidate the process;

2. **EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE** to the Government of Angola and UNITA for the progress made in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, particularly their effective observance of the ceasefire, the opening of routes and clearing of mines, the free movement of people and goods, as well as the release of prisoners;

3. **FURTHER EXPRESSES SATISFACTION** with the recent meeting on 6 May between the President of the Republic, H.E. Mr. Jose Eduardo dos SANTOS and the leader of UNITA, Dr. Jonas Malheiro SAVIMBI, whose outcome further reinforces the confidence of the Angolan people and that of the international community in the Peace Process and in National Reconciliation;

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4. **WELCOMES** with satisfaction the decision of the Angolan Government, and **COMMENDS** particularly the efforts made by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos to include the UNITA leader in the State Structure, which will contribute towards the consolidation of the peace process and National Reconciliation in Angola;

5. **URGES** the UNITA Leader, Mr. Jonas Savimbi to keep up the political will which he has manifested at the Lusaka meeting and to closely cooperate with his Head of State;

6. **ENCOURAGES** the Angolan Government and UNITA to pursue their efforts to honour their commitments under the Lusaka Protocol;

7. **COMMENDS** the efforts being made by H.E. President Chiluba, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Alioune Blondin Beye and the Three Observer States within the framework of the pursuit of the Angolan Peace Process, as well as those by the neighbouring countries, which continues to assist in the search for peace and national reconciliation in Angola;

8. **FURTHER COMMENDS** the efforts undertaken by the African Ministerial delegation which went to New York in February, 1995, to participate in the UN Security Council's Session on Angola with a view to expressing Africa's full support for the peace process in Angola;

9. **APPEALS** to all OAU Member States and to the international community at large to extend humanitarian assistance and material, as well as technical and financial support to the Government of Angola to enable it ensure the integration of refugees into society and the implementation of the Programme for National Reconstruction;

10. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to closely monitor the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and to continue to work with the UN Secretary-General and his Special Representative in Angola, towards exploring any and every means for OAU's support to the efforts being made by the UN to ensure stability, lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola.

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CM/Res.1585 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON LIBERIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Liberia as contained in Document CM/1884 (LXII),

Having heard the statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Liberia on the situation in Liberia,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res. 1561 (LXI) adopted at its Sixty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as well as other previous OAU Resolutions on the Liberian crisis,

Recalling the meeting of the Foreign Ministers and Heads of State and Government of the ECOWAS Committee of Nine on Liberia, held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 15 to 16 and 17 to 20 May, 1995, respectively, as well as separate consultative meetings between the Heads of State and Government of the Committee of Nine and parties to the Liberia conflict, also at Abuja, 15 to 20 May, 1995,

Recalling further the Akosombo Agreement and its Accra clarification, as well as the Acceptance and Accession Agreements signed in September and December, 1994 respectively, among the parties to the Liberian conflict, notably, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPLF), the United Liberation Movement of Liberia (ULIMO K and ULIMO J) the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia Peace Council (PLC) and the Liberia National Conference (LNC), the Lofa Defence Force (LDF), Central Revolutionary Committee of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (CRC - NPFL),

Noting that the Akosombo Agreement and its clarification, which recognize the Cotonou Agreement as a framework for peace in Liberia, seek to supplement and amend the latter so as to accelerate and move the Liberian Peace Process forward, as well as ensure its full implementation,

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Noting with appreciation the sustained and tireless effort of the Current Chairman of ECOWAS H.E. Flt/Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, President of the Republic of Ghana, together with those of some other leaders of the West African sub-region, aimed at facilitating dialogue among the warring factions in Liberia with a view to reaching an early and peaceful resolution of the Liberian crisis,

Recognizing that complete and comprehensive disarmament is very crucial to the restoration of permanent and durable peace to Liberia, and Noting the serious financial, logistical and other problems presently besetting ECOMOG in carrying out its peacekeeping mandate in Liberia,

Expressing concern over the deterioration of the security situation throughout Liberia, as well as the disruption of humanitarian relief supplies and displacement of thousands of civilians in the country, resulting largely from an upsurge of violence among various factions,

Encouraged however by the recent positive momentum which the peace process has assumed through the unwavering activities and contributions of Liberians themselves, both at home and abroad, which has resulted in consultations and the building of confidence between and among the parties, as well as among the parties and some of the leaders of the sub-region,

Taking due note of the immense contributions which the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) continue to make towards the search for peace in Liberia,

Being aware of the huge humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the Liberian Nation and its people,

Realizing that the successful implementation of all pertinent Agreements to bring peace to Liberia will depend to a large extent on contributions and continuing financial assistance from the International Community, particularly donor countries :

1. **WELCOMES** the new peace initiative of the Current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and efforts by some other leaders of the sub-region, resulting into the signing among the parties to the Liberian conflict of the Akosombo Agreement and its Accra Clarification, the Acceptance and Accession Agreements, as well as Abuja Final Communique of May 1995, adopted at the Third Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Committee of Nine and **URGES** them not to relent in their endeavours until peace is finally brought to Liberia;

2. **AFFIRMS** that the Cotonou Accord, as supplemented and amended by the Akosombo Agreement and its Accra Clarification, continues to offer the best framework for the restoration of lasting peace to Liberia, and **CALLS** on all parties to place the national interest of the country above their individual benefits in order to respect and implement these Accords;

3. **CONFIRMS** that comprehensive and total disarmament of all warring parties is very crucial for the attainment of durable peace in Liberia, and a necessary precondition for the holding of presidential and general elections;

4. **CALLS** on all parties to scrupulously observe the schedule of implementation as annexed to the Akosombo Agreement and its Accra Clarification relating to a ceasefire, the disengagement of forces, the creation of safe havens throughout the country, encampment and disarmament leading to the holding of democratic elections;

5. **COMMENDS** both ECOMOG and Expanded ECOMOG troops contributing Countries including Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Mali, Senegal, Uganda and Tanzania for the sacrifices they have made and continue to make towards the search

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for peace in Liberia, despite the enormous human and material costs to themselves;

6. **COMMENDS** the untiring efforts that the OAU Eminent Person, Prof. K. Banana has deployed in the common effort to resolve the Liberia crisis and **ENCOURAGES** him to continue these efforts;

7. **EXPRESSES GRATITUDE** to Countries of the International Community which have contributed personnel to the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia in support of the Peace Process;

8. **COMMENDS** the Current Chairman of ECOWAS, President Jerry John Rawlings of the Republic of Ghana, and other ECOWAS Leaders especially those of the Committee of Nine on Liberia for the relentless efforts culminating in the recent Summit of the Committee in Abuja in May, 1995, to bring peace to Liberia and restore stability in the sub-region;

9. **RECOGNIZES** that the Abuja meeting of May 1995 has contributed to confidence building among the Liberian factions and revitalised the spirit of commitment to the search for a durable peace in Liberia;

10. **COMMENDS** H.E. General Sani, Head of State of the Federal Government of Nigeria for hosting and providing facilities for the Abuja meeting and **CALLS UPON** the Liberian factions to seize on the momentum for peace;

11. **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to the United States of America and the European Union for their contribution to the UN Trust Fund for Liberia and **APPEALS** to them to increase their grant to the Fund, and **FURTHER APPEALS** to the International Donor Community as a whole to assist in keeping the Fund endowed with adequate resources;

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12. **CALLS ON** the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure that the Fund is not only used to assist all contingents of ECOMOG, especially in meeting their vital logistical needs, but also expended to provide incentives and in support of programmes earmarked to facilitate the disarmament of combatants;

13. **CALLS ON** the Secretary-General of the OAU to identify and provide funds from OAU sources, as well as solicit financial support from other sources to assist ECOMOG in carrying out its mandate in Liberia;

14. **APPEALS** to the International Community particularly relevant United Nations Agencies and non-Governmental International Organizations to give the necessary financial, material and technical support to the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees and internally displaced persons in the country so as to pave the way for the holding of democratic elections;

15. **FURTHER CALLS** on the International Community to strictly comply with the arms embargo imposed against all warring factions in the Liberian conflict by the UN Security Council Resolution 788 and also **URGES ECOWAS** Member States, particularly all those neighbouring Liberia to take appropriate measures to prevent the transhipment of arms through their territories to the warring factions in Liberia in conformity with ECOWAS own sanctions;

16. **CALLS** on the International Community to recognize and give full faith and credence to the current Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) and its Successors;

17. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to follow closely developments of the situation in Liberia and report thereon to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1586 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Sierra Leone as contained in Document CM/1884 (LXII)F,

Having heard the statements of the delegation of Sierra Leone on the prevailing situation in Sierra Leone,

Deeply concerned with the tragic events that have been taking place in Sierra Leone which have resulted in the loss of life, massive destruction of property and displacement of the civilian population in the country and outflow of refugees into neighbouring countries:

1. **EXPRESSES GRAVE CONCERN** over the worsening conflict situation in Sierra Leone which has resulted in the loss of life, large-scale destruction of property, and massive displacement of the civilian population within the country as well as the flight of hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leoneans into neighbouring countries as refugees;

2. **TAKES NOTE** of the declared willingness of the Government of Sierra Leone to pursue a negotiated settlement of the conflict and also **APPEALS** to the Revolutionary United Front to respond positively to the offer;

** 3. **CALLS ON** all parties to declare an immediate cessation of hostilities, and welcomes the release of a number of hostages by the Revolutionary United Front, while **URGING** them to release the rest;

** Reservation by Sierra Leone on paragraph 3.

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4. **APPEALS** to Member States of the OAU and to the International Community to extend humanitarian assistance to the increasing number of Sierra Leoneans who have been internally displaced as well as to those who have had to flee to neighbouring countries, especially Guinea;

5. **REQUESTS the Secretary-General to do all within his power to establish and maintain contacts with all the concerned parties, in order to assist the people of Sierra Leone in initiating, as soon as possible, a process of national reconciliation aimed at restoring peace and stability in the country.**

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CM/Res.1587 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charters of the UN and the OAU calling on Member States to settle their disputes through peaceful means and to respect the independence of all Member States and pose no threat to their sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of their people,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Libya's dispute with the USA, UK and France,

Having heard the statement made by the Chairman of the OAU Ministerial Committee on the said dispute set up by Resolution CM/Res. 1566 (LXI) at the 61st Ordinary Session of Council as well as that of the Head of Libyan delegation,

Recalling the statement of 6th December, 1991, issued by the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the American and British threats against the Great Jamahiriya as well as his appeal to the parties concerned to exercise self-restraint, seek a peaceful solution through dialogue and other peaceful means in consonance with the principle of international law and respect of the sovereignty of states, and refrain from any act that may impede the legal process,

Taking into consideration the position of the Great Jamahiriya which condemns all forms of terrorism and denounces those who resort to terrorism or encourage it as well as Libya's willingness to cooperate with every regional or international effort aimed at solving this problem,

Expressing its appreciation for the positive initiative of the Great Jamahiriya to settle the dispute, its acceptance of the Security Council Resolution (731/92), its request to the UN

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Secretary-General to establish a mechanism to implement the said resolution and its complete readiness to cooperate within the initiatives and proposals it offered,

Greatly concerned about the human and material damage that the Libyan Arab people and those of the neighbouring States are suffering as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed on Libya pursuant to UN Security Council Resolutions 748/92 and 883/93,

Noting with regret, the disregard of the three western countries for all successive resolutions adopted by the Regional Organizations expressing their support for a just settlement of the dispute,

Reaffirming the serious danger posed by the Lockerbie affair to peace and security of Africa, particularly the North African and Mediterranean region, if the crisis is not resolved to the satisfaction of all the parties,

Recalling all pertinent Statements, Communiques and Resolutions of the Council of Ministers, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government as well as the Central Organ on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution on the issue,

Appreciative of the positive initiative taken by the Great Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to find a settlement to the crisis based on respect for the sovereignty and international law and its acceptance of Security Council resolution 731 (1992),

Continually concerned about the suffering of the Libyan Arab people and those of the neighbouring states as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed on the country with all its repercussions on African immigrant workers in Libya:

1. **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** for the declaration issued by the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, condemning terrorism and expressing its readiness to fully cooperate with any party in combatting terrorism within the international effort and **COMMENDS** the responsible and restrained manner in which Libya is dealing with this crisis;

2. **EXPRESSES ITS GRAVE CONCERN** over the escalation of this crisis and the threat to impose further sanctions or use force as a method in dealing with other States in violation of the Charters of the OAU and the UN as well as international laws and norms;

3. **REAFFIRMS ITS SOLIDARITY** with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and **CALLS ON** all the parties concerned to refrain from any action that could lead to escalation of tensions, thus causing Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the neighbouring States further damage;

4. **ONCE AGAIN EXPRESSES** its appreciation of the readiness of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to peacefully settle the dispute and cooperate to that end in initiating meaningful dialogue with the parties to the conflict;

5. **COMMENDS** the work done by the OAU Ministerial Committee on the dispute and **REQUESTS** it to continue coordinating efforts and initiatives in opening channels for dialogue witth assistance from the Secretary-General so as to secure a peaceful and just settlement to the dispute and to report to Council as appropriate;

6. **DEPLORES** the maintenance of sanctions against Libya despite the efforts and initiatives of the various regional and international organizations aimed at finding a peaceful and just solution to the crisis in accordance with the international law;

7. **REITERATES ITS APPEAL** to the Security Council to reconsider its resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) so as to lift the current embargo on Libya;

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8. **CALLS ON** all parties concerned to positively respond to the initiatives for dialogue and negotiations to secure a peaceful settlement to the crisis in conformity with Article (33) of Chapter Six of the United Nations Charter which calls for the settlement of disputes through negotiations, mediation and legal procedures in conformity with International Law and **CALLS** for a fair trial of the two suspects in a neutral country to be agreed upon by all the parties concerned;

9. **CALLS** for international support, notably from the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, for Libya in its legitimate quest for a seat on the Security Council and **EXPRESSES ITS STRONG OPPOSITION** to any move to deny the Security Council seat to Libya on account of the Lockerbie dispute.

CM/Res.1588 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Africa,

Having also considered the recommendations adopted by the Seminar on Refugees and the Coerced Displacement of Populations in Africa, jointly organized by the OAU and the UNHCR in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 8 to 10 September, 1994, pursuant to Resolution CM/Res. 1562 (LXI),

Recalling all previous declarations and resolutions especially Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVI) and Resolutions CM/Res. 1443 (LVII) and CM/Res. 1448 (LVIII),

Noting with concern that the situation of refugees and displaced persons has continued to worsen and has assumed alarming proportions despite the efforts deployed individually and collectively by Member States,

Deeply concerned by the continued deterioration of the situation of refugees in Africa and the consequent adverse impact on countries of asylum, particularly with regard to security, environment and infrastructure,

Conscious of the tragedy suffered by refugees and displaced persons, especially women, children, the elderly and the disabled,

Emphasizing the importance of the teaching and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law as a means of guaranteeing increased protection for refugees and displaced persons:

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Noting with satisfaction as far as voluntary repatriation of refugees is concerned, the encouraging and positive developments in several regions of Africa as well as the role played in this regard by the UNHCR and the countries concerned:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees and its relevant recommendations;

2. **CALLS ON** Member states to resolutely address the root causes of the problem of refugees and displaced persons as identified in Resolution CM/Res. 1448 (LVIII);

3. **URGES** countries of origin to promote through appropriate measures at national level, the return of refugees who so desire, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the OAU Convention of 1969,

4. **REAFFIRMS ITS COMMITMENT** to the international instruments regarding human and peoples' rights as well as the OAU Convention of 1969 and the international community to increase its assistance to the populations,

5. **REQUESTS** the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees to redouble its efforts towards the mobilization of increased resources for refugees and displaced persons and develop a strategy with a view to adequately address the plight of African Refugees and come up with durable solutions;

6. **CALLS ON** the International Community particularly donor countries and the UNHCR to increase and redouble their efforts in assisting refugees and alleviating their plight in the light of the increasing burden on countries of asylum;

7. **APPEALS** to the International Community and particularly the UNHCR to lend increased support to the countries involved in the programme of voluntary repatriation of refugees and to establish a link between emergency operations and those connected with rehabilitation and development;

8. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the Member States to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the OAU/UNHCR Joint Seminar on Refugees and the Coerced Displacement of Populations in Africa held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 8 to 10 September, 1994;

9. **URGES** Member States to uphold principles of good governance and promote the teaching and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law;

10. **ENCOURAGES** African Non-Governmental Organizations to get involved more actively in humanitarian assistance operations and to coordinate their efforts with those of the OAU;

11. **EXPRESSES SINCERE GRATITUDE** to countries of asylum for their hospitality and generosity to refugees and **THANKS** the international community especially the UNHCR and the ICRC for their activities in Africa towards refugees and displaced persons.

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CM/Res.1589 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.1527 (LX) adopted by the Sixtieth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers in June 1994 in Tunis, Tunisia, which called for the convening of a Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region,

Noting with satisfaction that the Conference took place from 15 to 17 February 1995 in Bujumbura, Burundi, under the joint auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing with appreciation the role of the OAU Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in organizing and co-chairing the Bujumbura Conference,

Paying tribute to the Government of the Republic of Burundi for hosting the Conference and commending the States of the Great Lakes Region and the international community as a whole for their participation and contribution to the successful conclusion of the Conference.

Concerned that the refugee influxes and displacement of people in the Great Lakes Region have continued to occur and are placing extra burden on countries of asylum,

Noting with deep gratitude the readiness and willingness with which the asylum countries in the Region have always received refugees and displaced persons in spite of the economic difficulties facing them,

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Recognizing the continued efforts of the UNHCR, governmental and non-governmental organizations in providing assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region,

Convinced that the Plan of Action which was adopted by the Regional Conference in Bujumbura remains the basis for humanitarian action in the region in favour of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, particularly its focus on voluntary repatriation as the most preferred durable solution in the problem of refugees:

1. **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** of the report of the Secretary-General on the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons;

2. **URGES** Member States of the Great Lakes Region to continue addressing the root causes of the problem of refugees and displaced persons and **APPEALS** to countries of origin to create a climate of security and trust which constitutes the key to the return of refugees;

3. **ENCOURAGES** the countries of the Region to continue to uphold their generous asylum policies;

4. **COMMENDS** the international community for the humanitarian assistance it has continued to render to the refugees and displaced persons in the Region and **CALLS** on it to continue to provide assistance to the millions of refugees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region;

5. **CALLS UPON** the international community to assist countries of asylum in coping with the adverse consequences of hosting large numbers of refugees;

6. **SUPPORTS** the efforts deployed to ensure the effective functioning of the International Tribunal to try the perpetrators of genocide and persons responsible for grave violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda;

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7. **COMMENDS** the asylum countries and the UNHCR for putting in place security arrangements to enhance security in refugee camps;

8. **NOTES WITH SATISFACTION** the signing of the Tripartite Agreement on Repatriation of Refugees by Rwanda, Tanzania and UNHCR on 12 April 1994 and the inauguration on 22 May 1995 of the Joint Commission for Repatriation and Reintegration of Rwandese Refugees, whose membership includes the OAU, UNHCR and Refugee Representatives;

9. **APPEALS** to the countries of the Region as well as the international community to continue in their efforts to create propitious conditions for voluntary repatriation of refugees and **REQUESTS** the countries of origin and the international community to facilitate resettlement and reintegration of refugees as well as the return of displaced persons to their respective communities;

10. **APPLAUDS** the initiatives of the OAU Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in their efforts to continue following up the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the Bujumbura Conference;

11. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to meet at their earliest convenience if possible and if time permits in the course of this 62nd Ordinary Session of the Council with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Great Lakes Region and other interested Member States with a view to finding ways and means of speeding up the implementation of the Plan of Action;

12. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to co-operate closely with the United Nations Secretary-General to find ways and means of organising an international conference on peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes Region.

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CM/Res.1590 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Question of Palestine as contained in Document CM/1889 (LXII),

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by previous Sessions of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the Question of Palestine,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the Palestinian People under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, to recover their occupied territories and exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to an independent State incorporating East Jerusalem,

Following attentively the continued peace efforts for the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian Question, on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 478 and the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people:

1. **REAFFIRMS** that the Palestinian Question is at the core of the Middle East conflict while the issue of Jerusalem forms the core of the Palestinian Question and that a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East **CALLS FOR:**

    (a) withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, recognition and respect of the inalienable national rights of Palestinian people in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX);

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(b) cessation of all acts of violence by all parties;

(c) The release of all prisoners and detainees in accordance with the agreement between Israel and the PLO and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;

(d) the cessation of all activities aimed at establishing new Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem and the need to dismantle the existing ones, put an immediate end to the confiscating of the Palestinian Land in and around Jerusalem and all other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and rescind immediately all the confiscation orders and arrangements taken by Israel and that no such action be taken in the future so as to comply with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

2. **REAFFIRMS** the need to solve the problem of Palestinian refugees based on the principles of human rights and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant UN resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolutions 194 (1948) and Security Council Resolution 237 (1967);

3. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION AND SUPPORT** for the "Land for peace" principle pursuant to the Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and for the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington on 13 September 1993 by PLO and Israel as a first step towards the implementation of the principles of Land for peace, which should be speedily followed by similar measures on the Palestinian and other Arab tracks;

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4. **ENCOURAGES** Israel and the PLO to continue the peace process and **ASSERTS** the need to adhere to the provisions of the agreements concluded by the parties and take measures to implement those agreements without delay and within the time frame pursuant to the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington and all other related agreements;

5. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** of the efforts exerted by all other parties in the bilateral and multilateral talks and **ENCOURAGES** them to persevere in their efforts to reach a just and peaceful solution to the Palestinian Question;

6. **REAFFIRMS ITS SUPPORT** to the PLO and its National Palestinian Authority and the interim Palestinian government and **CALLS UPON** the donor community and international organizations and investment institutions to provide the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction with economic and financial assistance, to enable it exploit and develop the resources of the Palestinian territories and rehabilitate Palestinian national institutions as well as the infrastructure of the Palestinian national economy completely destroyed by Israeli occupation;

7. **INVITES** the Member States to continue extending their support to the PLO at the forthcoming negotiations to ensure the transfer to the Palestinian National Authority of all authority and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including East Jersusalem;

8. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to monitor developments regarding the Question of Palestine and report therein to the next session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1591 (LXII)

* RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the situation in the Middle East as contained in Document CM/1889 (LXII),

Guided by the principles and objectives of the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and by the common determination of the African and Arab Peoples to pull their resources in order to safeguard their sovereignty and recover their legitimate basic rights,

Bearing in mind all the relevant resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers,

Recalling that the Palestinian Question is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East while the issue of Jerusalem forms the core of the Palestinian Question:

1. **NOTES WITH SATISFACTION** the on-going positive developments in the Middle East and **EXPRESSES ITS FULL SUPPORT** to the efforts made on all tracks to bring about a comprehensive and just solution to the Question of Palestine and to the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with international resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 478, and 425 on the basis of the principle "Land for Peace";

2. **EXPRESSES SATISFACTION** with the present positive developments in the Middle East, particularly, the signing of the Peace Accord on 26 October 1994 by Israel and Jordan;

3. **EXTENDS ITS FULL SUPPORT** to the Palestinian people and the Arab countries in their endeavour to put an end to the Israeli occupation and to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

4. **REAFFIRMS** that the issues of Jerusalem and Palestine are at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan and South Lebanon and the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable national rights;

5. **CALLS UPON** the United Nations and its specialized institutions to exert further efforts in the field of economic development in the occupied Palestinian territories including Jerusalem, and **INVITES** all Member States to sponsor projects inside the city of Jerusalem in support of it and of its steadfast palestinian citizens;

6. **REAFFIRMS ITS SUPPORT** for the UN Security Council's Resolution No. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian territories including Jerusalem;

** 7. **STRONGLY URGES** the United Nations and the international community to ensure full compliance of Israel with the resolutions of the United Nations and those of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regarding the application of its nuclear installations for peaceful purposes and compel Israel to open its atomic installations to international control and present a full report of its stockpile of atomic material to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

8. **ENDORSES ONCE AGAIN** the proposal made by His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Republic of Egypt to proclaim the Middle East a region free from weapons of mass destruction;

9. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to monitor the situation in the Middle East and report thereon to the next Session of Council of Ministers.

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* Côte d'Ivoire has reservation on the full text of the resolution.

** Cape Verde has reservation on operative paragraph 7 of the resolution.

CM/Res. 1592 (LXII)/Rev.1

RESOLUTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATY DECLARING AFRICA A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Recalling Resolution AHG/Res.11 (I) on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Cairo, in 1964,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on global disarmament and the denuclearization of Africa, namely : Resolutions CM/Res.3 (I), CM/Res.28 (II), CM/Res.718 (XXXIII), CM/Res. 1101 (LVI) Rev. 1, CM/Res.1342 (LIV) and CM/Res.1395 (LVI),

Further recalling its Resolution CM/Res.1529 (LX) requesting the Secretary-General to convene a joint meeting of the OAU Inter-governmental Experts' Group and the OAU/UN Experts' Group to study the draft Treaty and submit to it a final report thereon,

Bearing in mind relevant United Nations resolutions on this issue,

Recognizing that the establishment of nuclear weapon free-zones contribute to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime,

Aware of the offer of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the signing ceremony, and that of the Republic of South Africa to host the Headquarters of the African Nuclear Energy Commission,

Considering the fact that the joint meeting of the two Experts' Groups has taken place in Johannesburg (South Africa) from 29 May - 2 June, 1995, and that the final text of the draft PELINDABA Treaty Declaring Africa a Nuclear Free Zone was tabled at the session,

Having considered and amended the report of the Experts as well as the Draft Pelindaba Treaty as contained in Document CM/318 (LXII),

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__Taking into account__ that the text under consideration had taken into account the comments and observations of OAU Member States :

1. **TAKES NOTE AND ENDORSES** the report of the joint meeting of the OAU Inter-governmental Experts' Group and the OAU/UN Experts Group as contained in Document CM/318 (LXII) and as amended subsequently;

2. **AGREES** that the application of the African Nuclear Weapon Free-zone should be without prejudice to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of OAU Member States;

3. **EXPRESSES ITS PROFOUND** gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of South Africa for having hosted the said meeting;

4. **EXPRESSES GRATITUDE** to the United Nations for its technical support and financial assistance towards the organization of the joint experts' meeting;

5. **CONSIDERS** that the establishment of nuclear weapon free-zones, especially in the Middle East, would enhance the security of Africa and viability of the African Nuclear Weapon Free-zone;

6. **ENDORSES** the offer of the Egyptian Government to host the signing ceremony, and that of the South African Government to host the Headquarters of the African Nuclear Energy Commission, and **EXPRESSES GRATITUDE** to both Governments;

7. **DECIDES** to submit the draft PELINDABA Treaty, as formulated by the OAU/UN Group of Experts Declaring Africa a Nuclear Free-zone and as amended to the 31st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for adoption;

8. **LAUNCHES AN APPEAL** to the international community and, in particular, the Nuclear Weapon-States to bring the necessary support to the amended PELINDABA Treaty, especially by their accession to the Protocols that concern them;

9. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to report to the 63rd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of this resolution.

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CM/Res.1593 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE 1980 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS AND PROBLEMS POSED BY THE PROLIFERATION OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Having considered the recommendations made by the Seminar organized jointly by the OAU and the ICRC in Addis Ababa from 11 to 12 April 1995 on the International Humanitarian Law and the 1980 United Nations Convention on the Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious, Doc. CM/1884 (LXII) Annex 1,

Considering Resolution CM/Res. 1526 (LX) on Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Support for Humanitarian Action in Armed Conflicts adopted by the Council of Ministers at its Sixtieth Ordinary Session held in Tunis in June 1994, particularly its paragraph 6 (b) by which the Council invites States which have not yet become party to the above Convention to do so,

Recalling that this Convention will be submitted to the Review Conference due to take place in Vienna, Austria from 25 September to 13 October, 1995,

Noting that to date only three African States are acceded to this Convention,

Deeply concerned over the tragic consequences resulting from the generalized and indiscriminate use of anti-personal mines, and the fact that of all the regions of the world, Africa is the Continent with the largest number of these weapons and is, as a result, paying the heaviest toll,

Particularly alarmed at the significant increase in the number of anti-personnel victims among the civilian population and the high cost involved in mine clearing and the rehabilitation of the affected areas, Noting that only appropriate measures adopted by the entire International Community will help put an end to this scourge,

Noting with concern at the on-going researches aimed at modernizing laser blinding weapons:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the relevant recommendations formulated by the above-mentioned Seminar;

2. **CONDEMNS** cases of flagrant violation of the International Humanitarian Law by the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines;

3. **URGES ALL MEMBER STATES** which have not yet acceded to the 1980 UN Convention on certain conventional arms to do so as early as possible;

4. **FURTHER URGES** Member States to participate fully and actively in the review conference slated for 25 September to 13 October, 1995 in Vienna and to defend an African common position as stated at the above-mentioned seminar, particularly:

   (i) "the total ban on the manufacture and use of mines;

   (ii) the extension of field of application of the 1980 Convention to non-international armed conflicts;

   (iii) the addition, to the Convention of mechanisms to guarantee the effective implementation; and

   (iv) mobilisation of increased resources for demining and rehabilitating infested areas and assistance to the victims"

5. **APPEALS** to the International Community to give increased support to African national and regional institutions, responsible for giving assistance to victims of antipersonnel mines particularly, the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI);

6. **REQUESTS** the countries which are responsible for this act to provide the necessary resources and information, including the maps of the locations of the mines, to the African countries which were victims of the scourge of mines during the Second World War and during conflicts which preceded their accession to independence;

7. **SUPPORTS** the adoption, by the review Conference, of a Protocol banning laser blinding weapons;

8. **REITERATES** provisions of resolution CM/Res. 1370 (LV) on refugees and displaced persons "appealing to all Member States of the Organization of African Unity, that are able to do so, to contribute, through the Organization of African Unity or any other appropriate arrangements, expertise, personnel, equipment, technical know-how or any other relevant resources towards the clearance of land mines and other unexploded munitions in areas of potential return of refugees;"

9. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution, and to report to the next Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1594 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SECOND AFRO-ARAB TRADE FAIR

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Cooperation, contained in document CM/1891 (LXII),

Considering resolutions CM/Res. 1343 (LIV) and CM/Res.1440 (LVII) on Afro-Arab Cooperation,

Bearing in mind the Declarations and Programmes of Action adopted by the First Summit Conference on Afro-Arab Cooperation held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 7 to 9 March, 1977,

Determined to promote Afro-Arab Cooperation in all fields:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Cooperation;

2. **TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION**, the preparations underway at the level of the Preparatory Committee of the Second Afro-Arab Trade Fair to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 6 to 14 October, 1995;

3. **REQUESTS** all Member States to participate fully in the various activities of this Second Afro-Arab Trade Fair and to take appropriate steps to ensure a wide publicity of the event;

4. **ALSO REQUESTS** African Regional Organizations, ECA, ADB etc. to provide the necessary support to ensure the success of the fair **INVITES** international institutions (UNIDO, UNCTAD, ITC, UNESCO, etc...);

5. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to continue his representation to the relevant institutions including the European Union with a view to

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mobilizing the necessary financial resources which could facilitate the participation of Member States;

6. **EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE** to the Government of the Republic of South Africa for the excellent arrangements so far made towards ensuring the success of this important Afro-Arab Fair;

7. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to submit a report to the 63rd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the result of this Second Afro-Arab Trade Fair.

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CM/Res.1595 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE STUDY OF THE SITUATION OF CIVIL AVIATION AND AIR TRANSPORT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the study of the situation of civil aviation and air transport (Document CM/1894 (LXII)),

Recalling the provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Recalling further the provisions of the General Policy Declaration on Civil Aviation,

Aware of the importance of civil aviation and air transport in the socio-economic development of Africa,

Preoccupied by the precarious situation of the civil aviation industry on the continent,

Considering that the realization of priority projects in this sub-sector will pave the way towards its rehabilitation and full development in an environment marked by deregulation and liberalization,

Considering further that cooperation between Member States is the sole means whereby the objectives assigned to the sub-sector can be attained,

Taking note of the mandate of the study on civil aviation and air transport:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Secretary-General on the study of the situation of Civil Aviation and Air Transport (Doc. CM/1894 (LXII);

2. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to circulate the document to all Member States in order to obtain their technical and other views on the issue, and to report back to Council to enable it take a decision regarding the said study.

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CM/Res.1596 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1990s

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos of 1980 and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) of 1991 for the promotion of economic development in Africa,

Considering the Cairo Agenda for Action (ECM/2 (XVII) of 26 - 28 March, 1995, as adopted by the Extra-Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on Economic and Social Issues in African Development (CM/1869 (LXI),

Deeply concerned by the continued precarious socio-economic situation in Africa, despite many efforts by African governments, individually and collectively, towards improvement,

Notes with concern that the Mid-term review of UN-NADAF is due while no significant achievement has been made by the international community in its implementation,

Considering that a number of plans and programmes have been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and other fora with the expressed intention of providing greater support for the development of Africa,

Noting that many African countries have, in recent years, undertaken risky political and economic reforms to promote economic growth and sustainable development,

Noting with concern that the position of African countries in contemporary competitive international economy remains weak, as characterized by their diminishing share in world trade, foreign financial assistance and investment, and by their relative low level of technological advancement,

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Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 49/142 of December 23, 1994, on the Implementation of the United Nations Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, in particular its operative paragraph 12 concerning the Special Contribution to finance Commodity Diversification Projects and Programmes in African countries,

Recognizing the contribution which the United Nations System can make to the implementation of the Cairo Agenda and stressing the need to promote further, close cooperation between the OAU and the organizations in the United Nations System,

Acknowledging that African countries would, in the short run, suffer loses in the areas of market access and agriculture in the recently completed Uruguay Round Negotiations,

Acknowledging also that durable solutions have not been found to the problem of external debt and the burden of debt servicing of African countries:

1. **WELCOMES** the Agenda item entitled: African Development, including the Implementation of "UN-NADAF" as the theme for the high-level segment of the substantive session of the ECOSOC (4-6 July 1995);

2. **CONGRATULATES** the Secretaries-General of UN and OAU on the initiatives they have taken to ensure the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 90s (UN-NADAF) and **ASSURES** them of its support for their remarkable achievements at the helm of their respective Organizations; UN and OAU;

3. **URGES** all African governments to participate fully at Ministerial levels in the ECOSOC High level segment on African Development including the implementation of UN-DAF, scheduled for July 4-6, 1995, in Geneva, Switzerland;

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4. **INVITES** the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the discussions of the High-level segment, and the OAU Secretariat to provide technical support for African delegations;

5. **EXPRESSES SATISFACTION** with the close cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations System and **CALLS** for further intensification of that cooperation, in various sectors, particularly with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Cairo Agenda;

6. **CALLS UPON** the international community for an effective partnership with Africa to create an appropriate international economic environment that would support and facilitate the economic growth and development of African countries;

7. **INVITES** the international community and State participants in the African Development Fund, existing within the African Development Bank, to pay particular attention to the diversification of African commodities with a view to accelerating this process, and **URGES** them to consider urgently making an initial adequate special contribution to finance the preparatory phase of commodity diversification projects and programmes in African countries;

8. **INVITES FURTHER** the international community to strengthen the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) to efficiently perform its coordinating function in the mobilization of the UN System for the implementation of UN-NADAF;

9. **URGES** the bilateral and multilateral creditors to enter into a dialogue with African countries, in order to identify and implement strategies through which the debt burden on African countries, in

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particular, the burden of debt-servicing of African countries could be reduced, and hence, more resources could be released for economic growth and development;

10. **CALLS UPON** the international community to contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the African Conference on the impact of the Uruguay Round on African economies in April, 1994, in particular, market access and agriculture in the Uruguay Round, with the view to identifying their adverse effects, and redressing them through appropriate instruments, including compensatory measures and financial assistance;

11. **URGES** the international community to facilitate access to technology and the transfer of appropriate and environmentally sound technology for the development of African countries;

12. **CALLS UPON** the developed countries, in particular, those that have not done so, to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of the GNP in Official Development Assistance (ODA) for development countries and in particular the target of resource flows in UN-NADAF;

13. **URGES** the international community to effectively increase its support for regional economic integration in Africa, in particular, of the African Economic Community (AEC) and other sub-regional economic integration groupings in the continent;

14. **DECIDES** to inscribe this matter in the agenda of the Sixty-third Session of the Council of Ministers and requests the Secretary-General to present a report thereto.

CM/Res.1597 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SPECIAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FUND FOR DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 2 June, 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the activities and functioning of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa, contained in Document CM/1895 (LXII),

Recalling the aims and objectives of the Special Emergency Fund, as an instrument for active solidarity and cooperation and the expression of the will of Africa to fight against drought and famine,

Deeply concerned with the extent of drought in Africa and its repercussions on the economic and social development of Member States,

Recalling further its resolutions CM/Res.1315 (LVIII) and CM/Res.1336 (LVII), relating to the campaign to sensitize the donors and mobilize financial resources for the Fund,

Deeply concerned with the financial situation of the Fund and the gradual depletion of its resources and the absence of new contributions:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa, contained in Document CM/1895 (LXII);

2. **APPROVES** the recommendations adopted by the Policy Committee of the Special Emergency Fund, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session on 22 May, 1995, relating to the mobilization of financial resources for the Fund;

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3. **REQUESTS** particularly the Secretary-General and the Policy Committee of the Special Fund to explore new ways and means of replenishing the Special Fund;

4. **URGES** Member States, beneficiaries of financial assistance from the Fund, to submit periodic reports on progress made in implementing their projects;

5. **ONCE AGAIN APPEALS** to the International Community, all Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and business community to contribute generously to the Fund;

6. **EXPRESSES SATISFACTION** with the activities undertaken by the Special Emergency Fund during the first decade of its existence and **THANKS** Member States of the Policy Committee of the Fund and the Secretary-General for the laudable efforts made to ensure the smooth running of the Fund;

7. **THANKS** the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office for the technical and financial assistance given to the Fund during this decade as part of the campaign to mobilize financial resources for the Fund;

8. **FURTHER EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE** to the African Development Bank (ADB) for its constant cooperation and laudable efforts in managing the financial resources of the Fund during this decade;

9. **MANDATES** the Secretary-General to prepare and sign a new agreement between the OAU and the ADB on the administration and management of the financial resources of the Fund, when the present agreement expires on 5 July, 1995, for a further period of 5 (five) years;

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10. **DECIDES** to renew for another period of two years, beginning from the 20th Ordinary Session, the composition of the Policy Committee of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa, as follows:

- North Africa - Libya
- West Africa - Gambia and Mali
- Central Africa - Rwanda and Congo
- Southern Africa - Mozambique
- East Africa - Sudan

11. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council of Ministers on the developments in the situation of the Fund.

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CM/Res.1598 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU LABOUR COMMISSION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Proceedings of the 18th Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission, as contained in Doc. CM/1896 (LXII),

Recalling Resolution LC/Res.209 (XVIII) on the activities falling within the competence of the OAU Labour Commission and Resolution CM/Res.1536 (LX) on the Proceedings of the 17th Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission,

Further recalling Resolutions LC/Res. 211 (XVIII) on the World Summit for Social Development, and CM/Res.1413 (LVI) on the Situation of Migrant Workers in Africa,

Mindful of Resolutions LC/Res.199 (XVII) and CM/Res.1236 (L), both requesting the OAU Secretariat to convene a Regional Conference on Youth under the theme: "African Youth in the 1990s and Beyond: Peace, participation and Development,

Inspired by the Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVII) of the 27th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the Employment Crisis in Africa:

1. **TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION** of the Report of the Secretary-General on the Proceedings of the 18th Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission;

2. **EXPRESSES PROFOUND GRATITUDE** to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Libyan people for the excellent arrangements and facilities that contributed to the success of the 18th Ordinary Session of the Labour Commission;

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3. **REITERATES** its appeal to Member States to respect and implement the principle of tripartism when constituting national delegations, not only to the OAU Labour Commission, the International Labour Conference and related ILO meetings, but also at national level;

4. **REQUESTS** the joint Secretariat (OAU/ECA/ADB) and other interested social partners, to establish a continental follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the Declaration and Programmes of Action of the World Summit for Social Development;

5. **CALLS UPON** the Secretary-General, in close consultation with concerned UN Agencies/Organizations, the Tunisian Authorities and any other Member State willing to host the Conference on Youth and Development and to inform Member States of any developments regarding the re-convening of the Conference;

6. **INVITES** the Secretary-General to expedite the convening of the joint OAU/ILO/ALO Tripartite Intra-African Labour Migration Meeting in those regions and countries currently experiencing more marked labour migration and its attendant socio-economic, political and cultural problems;

7. **FURTHER INVITES** the Secretary-General to hasten the preparations for the convening of the Tripartite African Seminar on Multi-national Enterprises and Export Processing Zones;

8. **URGES** Member States which have not yet done so, to ratify the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment;

9. **APPEALS** to those countries which have not yet done so, not only to ratify the Agreement establishing the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) as a sign of commitment to and solidarity with the disabled, but also to pay their outstanding contributions to the Institute;

10. **APPEALS ALSO** to Member States which have not done so, to salvage the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA) from its precarious financial situation by paying their assessed contributions to the SCSA;

11. **APPEALS FURTHER** to Member States to provide the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD) with all the necessary support by paying their assessed contributions in order to enable that Institute carry out its activities which are of paramount importance to Africa;

12. **EXHORTS** Member States, to participate actively and effectively in the Sixth All-Africa Games to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe from 13 to 23 September, 1995;

13. **CALLS UPON** Member States to implement, in their respective areas of competence, the decisions and recommendations contained in the Report and Resolutions and to inform the Secretariat of any action (s) undertaken in implementing the decisions and Resolutions of the 18th Session of the Labour Commission;

14. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a report on the implementation of this Resolution to the 19th and 63rd Sessions of the OAU Labour Commission and Council of Ministers, respectively.

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CM/Res.1599 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON SUSTAINING THE MID-DECADE GOALS, AND LAYING THE BASIS FOR THE END-DECADE GOALS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on progress made towards the achievement of the mid-decade goals for Child Survival and Development - Doc. CM/1897 (LXII),

Recalling resolution CM/Res. 1350 (LIV) on the Implementation of the African Decade for Child Survival, Protection and Development,

Recalling further Resolutions CM/Res.1408 (LV); CM/Res/1464 (LVIII); CM/Res.1532 (LX) Sand CM/Res.1533 (LX) on Assistance to African Children (ICAAC) and setting-up mechanism for the achievement of the Mid-Decade goals emanating from the Consensus of Dakar and the Goals set for the Year 2000 emanating from the World Declaration on Child Survival, Protection and Development in the 1990s,

Mindful of Resolution CM/Res.1468 (LVIII) on the Pan-African Conference on Girl's Education as well as the principles of health sector reform of the Bamako Initiative and the significant progress made in increasing sustained coverage and quality of affordable minimum health care packages through accelerated health system revitalization,

Guided by the Tunis Declaration adopted by the Conference on the follow-up of the Decade Goals for the Child held in Tunis, 11 to 13 January, 1995,

Considering the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the World Summit Plan of Action as well as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Consensus reached during the Conference on Assistance to African Children in Dakar and the ensuing Plan of Action;

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__Recognizing__ the praiseworthy efforts made by Member States to launch and implement National Plans of Action in the Context of the African Decade for the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, as well as the results obtained by a number of Member States for the well-being of children,

__Aware__ of the recent great progress made by Member States in developing legislation and social mobilization programmes for universal salt iodination,

__Recognizing and commending__ the dramatic achievements made towards the eradication of dracunculiasis on the continent,

__Noting with extreme concern__ that the condition of children in a number of Member States remains critical due to socio-economic factors, environmental degradation, armed conflicts, and to various forms of neglect, violence and exploitation, as well as demographic growth and the scourge of AIDS:

1. **REAFFIRMS ITS SUPPORT** to the principles set out in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and in the Consensus of Dakar;

2. **COMMENDS** to Member States and their development partners the 20/20 concept, as endorsed by the World Summit for Social Development, calling for a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate __on__ the average 20% of ODA and 20% of the national budget, respectively to basic social programmes;

3. **REITERATES** the need for all African Member States to mobilize maximum resources in social terms to include in their development plans and budgets the objectives contained in the Decade for the Survival, Protection and Development of Children;

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4. **INVITES** all Member States to strengthen strategies for social mobilization to enable means of information to play a more effective role in awareness raising campaign, and achieving individual, household and community behavioural change, for the implementation of objectives to help children notably those related to health and education;

5. **EMPHASIZES** the necessity for all Member States to intensify their mutual cooperation programmes and carry out, in close collaboration with the OAU and the specialized institutions and competent bodies of the United Nations, campaign of information exchange and exhaustive analysis of plans and actions undertaken by the various countries to realize the Decade's Objectives;

6. **EXHORTS** Member States to adopt and adapt the principles of health sector reform contained in the Bamako Initiative, taking into account lessons learned in its implementation; to increase government financial contribution, and strengthen national capacity for health sector reform, including decentralization, community partnership and increased expenditure on the delivery of cost-effective minimum health packages;

7. **LAUNCHES** on appeal for the creation of a climate of peace, stability and democracy as a condition to achieving the objectives of Survival, Protection and Development of African Children;

8. **URGES** Member States to enact, in the shortest time possible, legislation to ensure the iodination of all salt for human and animal consumption, and to establish enforcement and monitoring mechanisms;

9. **CALLS FURTHER** for the establishment of an OAU/UNICEF permanent co-ordination and follow-up mechanism within the OAU to facilitate the full attainment of Children's Rights to Survival, Protection and Development;

10. **APPROVES** the Tunis Declaration on the Follow-up of the Mid-decade Goals for the Child as adopted by the Conference on the Follow-up of the objectives of the Decade for the Child in Tunis from 11 to 13 January, 1995;

11. **RECOMMENDS** the institutionalization of an OAU biennial conference similar to the Tunis African Conference on the follow-up of the Mid-Decade Goals for the Child and the convening of such a Conference in order to further:

    i) assess the results obtained in this area;

    ii) analyze the obstacles encountered by the Member States and

    iii) define means that can guarantee the full attainment of the goals for the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in Africa;

12. **REQUESTS** all Member States to report in 1996 on the status of achievement of the Mid-Decade Goals (MDGs) using international parameters and taking into account the fact that 1995 is the year for the realization of these goals;

13. **APPEALS** to the International community, the UN institutions concerned and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations for greater general mobilization of resources to achieve the Decade's goals within the framework of the promotion of genuine partnership to improve the international economic environment and guarantee meaningful development for African children;

14. **STRESSES** the vital need for all Member States to put into effect the provisions set out in the Tunis OAU Summit on AIDS and the African child;

15. **APPEALS ALSO** to Member States which have not yet done so, to ratify the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, in order to promote full implementation of its provisions;

16. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to continue to closely monitor and report on the implementation of this resolution to the Sixty-third Ordinary Session of Council.

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CM/Res.1600 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE FIFTH CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF HEALTH

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Health held in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt, from 24 to 29 April, 1995 (Document CM/1898 (LXII)),

Mindful of the various Declarations adopted by the Assemblies of Heads of State and Government on the precarious health situations of our continent,

Mindful further of the need to address the issue of Health Development of the Continent as stipulated by the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Concerned about the difficulties facing Africa in coping with the mounting problems such as the spread of AIDS, natural and man-made calamities, including the increasing number of conflicts and civil strifes and their effects not only to the health of an individual but to the health infrastructure itself,

Conscious of the real financial constraints which are putting a serious strain on our health delivery systems:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of and **ENDORSES** the Resolutions, the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the Secretary-General's Report on the Conference of African Ministers of Health convened in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt from 24 to 29 April, 1995; Doc. CM/1898 (LXII);

2. **EXTENDS** its gratitude to the President, Government, and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the excellent hospitality and facilities provided to the Conference which led to the success of the meeting;

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3. **EXPRESSES** its appreciation to all the United Nations Agencies and NGOs which participated in the Conference and provided technical and material assistance which facilitated the preparation for the meeting;

4. **CALLS UPON** Member States to strengthen cooperation in the field of health to meet the growing challenges facing our Continent and to ensure that they communicate their health statistics to the Secretariat for inclusion in future Reports;

5. **FURTHER CALLS UPON** the OAU Secretary General to report regularly on the steps taken in the implementation of these resolutions and the progress achieved in this endeavour.

CM/Res.1601 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE ROLE OF AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONTINENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Secretary-General's Report CM/1899 (LXII) on the role of African Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning in the development of the continent,

Recalling Resolution AHG/Res.215 (XXVIII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 1992 on the role of African Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning in development,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the AFRICAN AUDIENCE organized by UNESCO in Paris from 6 to 10 February 1995 on the need to revitalize higher education and reduce its cost, and the conclusions of the UNESCO seminars on the planning, orientation and management of higher education in Africa organized within the framework of its "Priority Africa" Programme,

Considering the role of Universities and institutions of higher learning in the promotion of socio-economic, scientific and cultural development on the one hand and freedom, dignity and democracy on the other; underscored by resolutions CM/Res.1534 (LX) on the new approach and methodology to promote African Unity within the context of the African Economic Community,

Considering further the contribution of the Association of African Universities in mobilizing the human and other resources of its member institutions in support of the development efforts of the African Member States:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Secretary-General's Report CM/1899 (LXII) as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the Colloquium on "Universities in Africa in the 1990s and beyond" which was jointly organized by the Association of African Universities and the Donors to the Working Group on Higher Education in Africa held in Lesotho, from 16 to 20 January 1995;

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2. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** to UNESCO for having successfully organized the "Audience Africa" which came out with useful recommendations on issues of vital importance to the human development of Africa;

3. **CALLS UPON** the Governments of OAU Member States to support the Association of African Universities in its efforts to enhance the role of African Universities in promoting the socio-economic development of the African countries;

4. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Association of the African Universities, to communicate to Member States the report of the Colloquium on Universities in Africa in the 1990s and beyond and any other related documents on higher education to enable decision on the possibility of convening a special meeting of the Ministers of Higher Education;

5. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Council of Ministers.

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CM/Res.1602 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE FIFTH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND THE AFRICAN PLATFORM FOR ACTION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Fifth African Regional Conference on Women in Document CM/1500 (LXII),

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers on enhancing the role and contribution of the African women to political and socio-economic development,

Recalling also that the Fourth World Conference on Women will be held in Beijing in September, 1995,

Recognizing that the Fifth African Regional Conference on Women held in Dakar, Senegal from 16 to 23 November, 1994 and the adoption of the African Platform for Action as Africa's common position on the advancement of women, is aimed at accelerating the social, economic and political empowerment of all women at all levels and at all stages of their lives,

Reaffirming the need to consolidate and strengthen the African Common Position previously adopted by the African Heads of State and Government in all sectors, especially, regarding the advancement of women as positive contributors to development,

Recalling the serious concern expressed and commitment made by Member States in Article 75 of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community on the advancement and improvement of economic, social and cultural conditions so as to totally integrate women in development activities,

Recalling further the Kampala Action Plan on Women and Peace on the crucial role of women in peace-making and conflict resolution,

Appreciative of the role of the UN mechanisms in the efforts to promote women in development efforts by convening regional and global conferences focusing on women's concerns,

Aware of all the major political and economic changes affecting Africa and the need for the active participation of women in the development process in various capacities:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fifth African Regional Conference on Women;

2. **EXPRESSES ITS PROFOUND GRATITUDE** and appreciation to the Government and people of Senegal for having successfully hosted this Conference;

3. **ENDORSES** the African Platform for Action adopted by the Fifth African Regional Conference on Women as Africa's common position and framework for the formulation of policies and implementation of concrete and sustainable programmes for the advancement of women for the achievement of equality, development and peace;

4. **REAFFIRMS** that in the light of the changes taking place in Africa in particular and the world in general, total integration of women should be directed towards the achievement of equal partnership in the decision-making process; the search for peace through conflict prevention, management and resolution; and protection of human rights;

5. **CALLS ON** Member States to:
    a) integrate the gender dimension into all their policies, plans and actions towards the achievement of equality, development and peace;

    b) enhance the advancement of women through the empowerment, participation and decision-making capabilities of women at all levels and in all spheres of life, to eliminate social, cultural and individual attitudes and practices that perpetuate gender discrimination in legislation, as well as in political, economic and social sectors;

c) take greater account of women's contribution, experience talents, insights and creativity in the progress and future of our continent;

d) show their political will and commitment by mobilizing all available human and financial resources internationally, regionally and nationally towards the implementation of the Platform for Action;

e) to participate fully and effectively in the Beijing Conference;

6. **CALLS UPON** the Secretary-General to strengthen collaboration with the ECA and ADB, under the auspices of the joint Secretariat, to mobilize the necessary resources for the successful implementation of the African Platform for Action on Women, to enable the OAU, as the lead political organization committed to the total integration of women in development, to play an effective role in co-organizing future continental African Conferences to be convened on the critical areas of concern on women and the proposed actions contained in the said Platform document;

7. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit reports on the progress made in the implementation of the African Platform for Action to the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

CM/Res.1603 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE DECLARATION OF 1996 YEAR OF EDUCATION IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Having considered the report of the meeting of the West and Central African Ministers of Basic Education, entitled "Segou Prospects",

Convinced that basic education constitutes the cornerstone for development,

Deeply concerned by the ineffective nature of the formal educational curricula,

Convinced of the need to standardise the educational policies for aimed at promoting harmony of action,

Convinced further that increased regional cooperation is a factor for promotion and integration,

Determined to ensure the effective participation of communities and partners in education in defining and implementing educational policies in order to guarantee social integration and individual fulfillment:

1. **APPROVES** the Declaration on the "Segou Prospects";

2. **ENDORSES** the establishment of the "Segou Prospects" observatory, and regional networks and their enlargement;

3. **DECLARES** 1996 Year of Education in Africa .

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CM/Res.1604 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF "AUDIENCE AFRICA"

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Expressing its appreciation to UNESCO for organizing "Audience Africa" at its headquarters from 6-10 February 1995 on "Social Development: Africa's Priorities", which made recommendations of great interest on: schools, universities, training, science and technology for sustainable development; regionalization and development; communication and development in the rural environment and the cultural dimension of development; democratization in every day life: the culture of peace,

Bearing in mind the conclusions of the World Social Summit, in Copenhagen, Denmark (6 to 12 March 1995) on Social Development and the necessity for African Member States to undertake concrete follow-up action,

Considering that the various conflicts in Africa constitute obstacle to the development of the continent and the need to develop a preventive policy which can promote the culture of peace and tolerance:

1. **STRESSES** the importance that should be attached to ensuring an appropriate and effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations of "Audience Africa" relating to education and training, notably the priority to be given to the sector during the negotiations on structural adjustment programmes; the regionalization of higher education and the creation of regional centres of excellence; and the use of new technologies in the development of education;

2. **INVITES MEMBER STATES OF THE OAU**

   i) to increase their budgetary allocation for science and technology;

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ii) to utilize the UNESCO Fund for science and technology;

iii) to request the allocation of a reasonable percentage of the UNDP indicative planning figure (IPF) at the national level to the development of science and technology in African countries.

3. **APPEALS** to Africa's development partners, public and private to equally contribute to the development of science and technology in Africa;

4. **INVITES** the Secretary-General of the OAU to take appropriate initiatives which may contribute to the efforts of Member States and the international community, notably within the context of the implementation of the recommendations of "Audience Africa" by UNESCO for ensuring greater respect for human rights, setting up or re-enforcing democratic institutions and promoting a culture of peace and tolerance with a view to creating an environment of peace and stability for the development of the continent.

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CM/Res.1605 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE PROPOSED COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND THE INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed Cooperation Agreement between the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC),

Considering the mandate of the ICMC and its important role in assisting refugees, migrants and displaced persons,

Considering also that the principles and objectives governing the activities of the ICMC are in conformity with the principles and purposes of the OAU,

Taking into account the need to enhance the cooperation between the OAU and ICMC in the field of assistance to refugees, migrants and displaced persons in Africa,

Considering that the formalization of already existing relations between the OAU and ICMC will enable these two organizations to strengthen their cooperation in order to harmonize and coordinate their activities in relevant fields of common interest:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Secretary General contained in Doc. CM/1901 (LXII);

2. **APPROVES** the Draft Cooperation Agreement between the OAU and ICMC;

3. **AUTHORIZES** the OAU Secretary General to sign the said Agreement with the duly empowered representative of ICMC.

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CM/Res.1606 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON AFRICA HOUSE IN PARIS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered the Report on Africa House in Paris contained in Document CM/1879 (LXII) Add.1,

Noting the fact that Africa has continued to be unjustly portrayed in stereotyped uncomplimentary terms in spite of the courageous reforms instituted by African States and the substantial successes scored in all spheres of human endeavour,

Convinced that a far-reaching, resolute and concerted action is needed to reverse, wherever necessary, this perception which is detrimental to Africa and Africans,

Conscious of the fact that Africa House in Paris is pursuing the cardinal objective of promoting a better knowledge of a constantly evolving Continent which is making its mark and churning out inventions even in the face of disasters and other misfortunes by depicting Africa's major actors in the cultural, artistic and economic fields together with their ideas, initiatives and challenges,

Expressing satisfaction at the projects already initiated in the area of rehabilitation and projection of Africa's moral and material interests, in the same vein as the Africa Centre in London and other institutions with similar objectives:

1. **WELCOMES** the significant initiative of the Africa Centre and its invaluable role in projecting a better image of Africa to the rest of the world;

2. **CALLS ON** Member States, African businessmen as well as cultural institutions in Africa to provide all possible assistance to the Africa Centre to enable it attain its objectives;

3. **APPEALS** to the international community, in the light of the purposes and objectives of the World Cultural development Decade (1988-1997), to do all it can to support the Africa House in the pursuit of its objectives;

4. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of OAU to submit periodic reports on the implementation of the "Africa House in Paris" project.

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CM/Res.1607 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE SCOUTING MOVEMENT IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Considering that the future of Africa to a great extent, depends on the efforts it deploys to promote and develop its human resources, particularly its youth,

Noting that in the future, young people will be called upon to assume various responsibilities in their respective countries and therefore their education constitutes a decisive stage in preparing them for active life,

Conscious of the need to complement the academic education of young people with an informal contribution to educational movements, in which they can increase their knowledge and competence, and develop their attitudes,

Bearing in mind the independent and non-political nature of the Scouting Movement,

Noting that the scouting movement is the largest educational movement in the World, and its aim is to contribute to the harmonious development of young people through the full realization of their potentials,

Recognizing that in Africa, the scouting movement is the largest movement of young people, a movement which has proved its mettle in the areas of education and moulding of young people, as well as in the training of adults,

Noting with satisfaction that in many African countries the scouting movement has successfully undertaken community development projects - food production, health, hygiene, literacy programmes and has directly contributed to the improvement of the living conditions of the concerned populations:

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1. **HAILS** the scouting movement in Africa and its contributions to the development of the continent ;

2. **DECIDES** to devote a day for scouting activities in Africa and **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretariat to initiate consultations with Member States in order to fix a date which symbolises the Scout Movement;

3. **URGES** all Member States of the OAU to actively support the development, consolidation and expansion of the scouting movement in Africa;

4. **RECOMMENDS** that the necessary support be given to national scouting structures in Africa in order to facilitate their participation in international scouting activities;

5. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to follow up the implementation of these recommendations.

CM/Res.1608 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE ROLE OF THE OLYMPIC IDEAL IN THE BUILDING OF A PEACEFUL WORLD

The Council of Minsters of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-Second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res. 1472 (LVIII) adopted at its Fifty-Eight Ordinary Session held in Cairo, Egypt, from 21 to 26 June, 1993, following the appeal by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to build a peaceful and better world through sports,

Further recalling its suggestion for the decision to proclaim 1994 "The Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal", and to commemorate the Centenary of the founding of the International Olympic Committee,

Considering the active role played by the OAU and Member States during the adoption of the Year of Sport and in the promotion of the Olympic Ideal,

Bearing in mind Resolution CM/Res. 1530 (LX) adopted at its Sixtieth Ordinary Session which took place in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Recognizing the fact that the objective of the Olympic Movement is to build a peaceful and better world by educating the youth through sports and culture,

Expressing satisfaction at the participation of the African Sporting Movement in the promotion of peace and international cooperation,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/Res./48/10 and A/Res/48/11 of 25 October 1993, and Resolution A/49/L.46 adopted on 5 December 1994 which was unanimously supported by the Member States of the OAU:

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1. **COMMENDS** the International Olympic Movement for having succeeded in mobilizing the Youth of the world for peace;

2. **URGES** Member States of the OAU, to reaffirm, at the Fiftieth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, respect for the Olympic truce during the forthcoming Games of the XXVI Olympiad, and the Centenary Games which will take place in Atlanta (USA) in 1996;

3. **CALLS** on Member States of the OAU, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/49/L.46 of 5 December 1994, to ensure that they are represented by their Ministers or Officials responsible for Youth and Sports at the Fiftieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly scheduled to take place in New York on 6 and 7 November 1995, with a view to bringing their support to bear on the debate on the Agenda Item entitled : "Building a peaceful and better World through Sport and the Olympic Ideal".

4. **CALLS** on the Secretary-General of the OAU to ensure the follow-up and implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Ministers.

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CM/Res.1609 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE REPLENISHMENT OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Recalling the historical, political and moral ties that bind the States constituting the European Union and the ACP Group of States,

Having regard to the outcome of the negotiating meeting of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers held on 30 November and 1 December, 1994 and 15 and 16 February 1995 in Brussels,

Having regard to the Resolution adopted by the ACP-EU Joint Assembly at its meeting held in Dakar in February 1995 on the state of progress in the negotiations for the mid-term review of the 4th June Lome Convention,

Emphasising the special nature of the Lome Convention which, by its provisions, constitutes a unique programme of cooperation in the framework of relations between developed and developing countries,

Highly concerned that the last ACP-EU Council Session came to an abrupt end without any agreement on the amount of the financial envelope,

Considering that development aid for ACP countries in general and, for African States in particular has been reduced in real terms whilst, at the same time, there is a marked progression in the European Union's external expenditure:

1. **DEEPLY REGRETS** the position adopted by some Member States of the European Union which seem insensitive to the increasing difficulties of their ACP partners;

2. **STRONGLY APPEALS** to those Member States which have expressed their intention to reduce their financial contribution to the European Development Fund development to review their decision;

3. **REQUESTS** that the financial envelope takes due account of such realities as: the enlargement of the European Union, the rate of inflation, inclusion of new principles and a suspension clause in the Lome IV Convention, and the debt burden, among others;

4. **CONSIDERS** that the amount of 13.3 billion ECU indicated during informal contacts, can only be considered as the strict acceptable minimum;

5. **APPEALS** to the EU Presidency to ensure that any offer takes into account the legitimate expectations of the ACP States and conforms with the spirit of solidarity that has always characterized ACP-EU Cooperation;

6. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to forward this Resolution to the Member States of the European Union individually and to the President of the EU Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Luxembourg on 22 June, 1995.

CM/Res.1610 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (PATU)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Having heard the statement by the Leader of the Malian delegation on the critical financial situation of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU),

Gravely concerned over this situation which is likely to seriously jeopardize the telecommunications integration programme,

Convinced that the high level of arrears of contribution owed by Member States of the Union seriously compromise the implementation of the Union's programme of activities and its restructuring aimed at enabling the latter keep abreast of new developments in international telecommunications:

1. **URGES** all Member States of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU) to pay up their contributions;

2. **RECOMMENDS** that Member States of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union support the on-going restructuring programme.

CM/Res.1611 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON OAU/STRC-SAFGRAD

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Considering Resolutions CM/Res.1417 (LVI) and CM/Res.1746 (LVII) calling on the General Secretariat to provide financial assistance to SAFGRAD,

Considering SAFGRAD's invaluable technical contribution to the enhancement of research and development capacity with a view to promoting food self-sufficiency and security in Member States,

Aware of the social and economic benefits Member States stand to gain by using technologies developed by SAFGRAD in the rural areas,

Considering the on-going projects and the new projects being prepared for the next five years,

Aware of the donors' policy and their readiness to support SAFGRAD's activities only on conditions that the beneficiary organization (OAU) demonstrates its willingness to finance coordination activities:

1. **REITERATES** its previous recommendation to the General Secretariat to take all the necessary measures to provide adequate financial resources to support the activities of SAFGRAD's Coordination Office;

2. **REQUESTS** the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters to examine the issue favourably and allocate the required resources;

3. **URGES** the international community to continue to support the technological activities developed by SAFGRAD in the fulfillment of its mandate;

4. **REQUESTS** the Coordination Office of SAFGRAD to envisage the possibility of expanding its area of activity with a view to covering other ecological zones of the continent and other types of crops.

CM/Res.1612 (LXII)

RESOLUTION OAU'S ASSISTANCE TO PANA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Recalling the approval of the PANA Recovery Plan by the Twenty-eighth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU held in Dakar, Senegal, from 28 June to 1 July, 1992,

Having noted the important progress achieved in the execution of the Recovery Plan in the management as well as in the editorial production,

Satisfied by the assistance rendered by UNESCO and the pledges made by many multilateral institutions to provide PANA with a Satellite Network covering the whole of Africa and to help the Agency to open new sub-regional offices in Africa,

Conscious that the success of the Recovery Plan primarily depends on Africa before the commercialization of the PANA products that will lead the Agency to be financially self-reliant,

Gravely concerned with the critical financial situation which can jeopardize the results already achieved in the last 24 months:

1. **DECIDES** to render assistance to PANA;

2. **DIRECTS** the Advisory Committee to examine ways and means of assisting PANA;

3. **CONGRATULATES** Member States which have paid up their contributions to the regular budget of PANA;

4. **URGES** those Member States that have not done so to pay their arrears of contributions to the Agency to enable it portray the correct image of Africa in the International scene where the continent is more and more marginalized.

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CM/Res.1613 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON NEED FOR SOLIDARITY OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE 6TH ALL-AFRICA GAMES IN ZIMBABWE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Recalling the Resolution passed by the Fifty-second Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers conferring OAU patronage and support for the All-Africa Games,

Bearing in Mind the Resolution adopted at the Sixtieth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers calling on Member States to individually and collectively contribute to the success of the 6th edition of the All-Africa Games in Zimbabwe by taking part en masse,

Taking into Account the crucial financial situation of SCSA caused by the non-payment by Member States of their statutory contributions to the Budget of the Organization,

Considering that the OAU Council of Ministers has on several occasions decried this state of affairs,

Desirous to secure adequate resources for SCSA to enable it perform the missions assigned to it efficiently and to contribute to the proper organization and conduct of the 6th All-Africa Games,

Realizing that quality and quantity participation in the 6th All-Africa Games will attract good competitive sponsorship for future editions of the All-Africa Games:

1. **REITERATES** the call made to Member States at the 60th Session to individually and collectively contribute to the success of the 6th All-Africa Games in Zimbabwe, from 18 to 25 September, 1995 by taking part massively;

2. **STRONGLY APPEALS** to all Member States to show proof of solidarity by taking all appropriate measures to be in good financial standing in SCSA prior to the opening of the 6th All-Africa Games in Zimbabwe.

CM/Res.1614 (LXII)

RESOLUTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1995,

Recalling CM/Res.1571 (LXI) on the elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, adopted by the Sixty-first Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 23 to 27 January, 1995,

Recalling also Resolution 47/188 of 22 December, 1992, of the United Nations General Assembly on the establishment of the INCD,

Welcoming the adoption of the United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification particularly in Africa, on 17 June 1994 in Paris,

Welcoming further its subsequent signature by 105 countries and its ratification by three countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Interim Period Arrangements and particularly the Resolution on Urgent Measures for Africa:

1. **URGES** Member States of the OAU which have not yet signed and ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible to demonstrate the continent's interest and hope in the Convention, and to enable its prompt entry into force;

2. **APPEALS** to other State parties to sign and ratify the Convention as early as possible;

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3. **URGES** the International Community to fulfil its commitments pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Resolution on Urgent Measures for Africa as well as relevant articles of the Convention;

4. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to follow up and report to the next sessions of the Council on the state of implementation of this Resolution and other Resolutions adopted by the Council on the same subject.

CM/Res.1615 (LXII)

MOTION OF THANKS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Bearing in mind the statement of high political importance delivered at the opening session by H.E. Ato TAMRAT LAYNE, Prime Ministers of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia,

Considering the warm and fraternal welcome extended to all the delegations and the excellent facilities provided to ensure the smooth conduct of the deliberations,

Considering that these facilities have contributed in no small measure to the success of the Session:

1. **EXTENDS ITS SINCERE THANKS** to H.E. President MELES ZENAWI, the Transitional Government and the people of Ethiopia for their generous hospitality and the sacrifices made to ensure the success of the deliberations of the Council;

2. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. Ato SEYOUM MESFIN, Chairman of the Sixty-second Ordinary Session for the able manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Council of Ministers.

ANNEX II

Declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session

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AHG/Dec.1 (XXXI)

DECLARATION ON THE AFRICAN PLAN OF ACTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN AFRICA IN THE CONTEXT OF FAMILY HEALTH

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Thirty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995,

Recalling paragraph 321 dealing with Health, Nutrition and Family Life of Chapter XII on Women and Development of Lagos Plan of Action and the provisions therein,

Considering Chapter XIII of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community which relates to human resources, social affairs, health and population including women and development,

Recalling further Articles 13 (3) and 19 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and also the provisions therein,

Reaffirming the provisions of the Dakar Platform of Action and the Decisions of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994,

Appreciating the efforts of the Ministers of Health in formulating the African Plan of Action during the 5th Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Health, held in Cairo, 24 to 29 April 1995,

Aware that African Women produce over 70% of the food crops in many parts of the Continent and **convinced** that women's empowerment is the key to development:

1. **CONSIDER** that despite their important contributions to African development, women are the first to suffer from the effects of economic recession, conflict, natural and man-made disasters;

2. **RECOGNIZE** that when the African Women remain the most vulnerable, the least educated and the least healthy, the prospect of Africa's economic and human development is in jeopardy;

3. **REALIZE** that when communities and nations share the sufferings of the women who sustain them;

4. **REAFFIRM** that there is both economic value and social justice in investing in the improvement of health of African women;

5. **THEREFORE DECLARE** our total commitment to implementing the activities enumerated in the attached **African Plan of Action** and **CALL UPON** the competent Sectors in our various states, Non-Governmental Organizations, and our partners in Health Development, to initiate and/or enhance the implementation of these activities in their respective areas of jurisdiction to ensure the attainment of the goal for improved health for the African Women.

6. **FURTHER CALL UPON** Member States to provide enabling environment for women to be involved in decision making process.

PLAN OF ACTION

LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
Childhood (0-10 years)	All Childhood problems	• Mobilize political will and public commitment to ensure compliance with U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child and African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. • Where appropriate, create task force or other body to monitor implementation of National Plans/Programmes of Action following up on World Summit for Children and International Conference for Assistance to African Children.
	Discrimination in access to food, education, and health care (son preference)	• Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and gender sensitization of community members. Outreach by health workers to ensure equal coverage for girl children by health services (e.g. for immunization, ORT, basic curative care) • School feeding programmes, where feasible. • Compulsory education and/or affirmative action policies in schools preferential admission for female students).

LIFE STAGE	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
	Excessive workload for girls (household tasks, including care of siblings)	. Promotion of labour-saving devices to reduce workload of women and their daughters. . IEC to modify socialization and childbearing practices with regard to boys, and encourage male involvement in household tasks (including child care).
	Mutilation of the sexual organ of women	. Legislation to prohibit the practice. . Community education on health consequences of FGM. . Culturally appropriate /sensitive IEC to combat the practice. . Promotion of alternative sources of income for practitioner of FGM (e.g., Traditional Birth attendants (TBAs).
	Child labour and prostitution, and other forms of exploitation.	. Legislation to protect children's rights, including laws prohibiting child labour, and enforcement and monitoring of those laws. . IEC for community members. . Promote educational opportunities for girls (as above)

LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
	Child abuse, including sexual abuse.	. Enactment of protective legislation, and enforcement and monitoring of laws. . Adequate punishment of perpetrators. . IEC/Community mobilization to recognize and combat the practice. . Education/training for health workers to recognize and respond to signs of abuse. . IEC/education to encourage parents to spend more time with their children. . Encourage the existing and new associations and societies to protect children and women.
Adolescence (10-15 years)	Early sexual activity	. Establish minimum legal age at marriage (where necessary) and enforce/monitor legislation. . Compulsory and free schooling for girls. . Punish sexual exploitation of young adolescents. . IEC for community (including men) on health and socio-economic consequences of early pregnancy. . IEC for adolescents: . Use positive messages, promote alternatives to early sexual activity . Address specific knowledge gaps (based on research findings). . Sex education, starting at appropriate age (before sexual activity is initiated): . Train teachers to improve their knowledge and communication skills;

LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
		. Produce educational materials specifically targeted for adolescents; . Target out-of-school youth; . Integrate with moral/religious teaching; . Use traditional channels of information (e.g., aunties, grandmothers, etc.) and revive traditional sanctions against early sexual activity; . Education/training for parents to improve communication skills for talking with teens.
	Early and unwanted pregnancy.	. Family life/sex education (see above). . Ensure access and improve quality of family planning services. . Identify medical and social barriers to be addressed (e.g., ensure confidentiality at FP clinics, sensitize health/family planning workers to needs of adolescents); . Design and implement service delivery programmes specifically for adolescents. . Train health workers in the management of medically indicated abortion according to legislation of concerned countries. Establish/ strengthen community-level education, training and income-generating opportunities; . Rehabilitation for school drop-outs, including continuation of schooling; . Establish/expand peer support and counselling programmes.
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) including AIDS	. Family life/sex education (see above), including counselling; . Ensure access to services for detection and treatment: . Eliminate medical and social barriers; . Outreach through youth groups, schools, etc. . Provision of preventive methods (condom) for those at risk.

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LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
	Vesico-vaginal and recto-vaginal fistulae	. Same as for "early and unwanted pregnancy" (see above); . Promote delivery in health institutions for young mothers (under age 18, and especially under 16); . Provide access to rehabilitative services (surgery).
	Malnutrition (including anaemia).	. Nutrition education, for adolescents and parents/community.
Reproductive Ages (15-49 years)	STD and RTIs	. Educate women on preventive behaviour and recognition of signs of STDs/RTIs; . Train health workers in detection and treatment; . Educate community on dangers of traditional practices that put them at risk; . Develop community guidelines for education and counselling; involve range of health and community leaders, including TBAs and traditional healers;
		. Encourage cooperation of men regarding prevention of RTIs and STDs; . Screen clients for risk factors before proposing contraceptive method, select most appropriate (e.g., no IUCD for women with STD/RTI); . Establish "well-women clinics" offering comprehensive reproductive health services (antenatal, family planning, post-partum, treatment of infertility, STDs/RTIs) to help avoid the stigmatization of STD clinics.

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LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
	HIV/AIDS	. Hold special National Congress to develop strategies for dealing with HIV/AIDS using the Dakar and Tunis Declarations and the Cairo Guidelines for Action; . Educate public on dangers of practices that put them at risk of HIV infection; . Sensitize communities on how to support HIV-positive women; . Educate men regarding HIV transmission, and encourage use of condoms; . Use traditional folk media to reach people and elicit feedback; . Continue research (i.e. why high rate of condom breakage in Africa? new trends of transmission? . encourage community responsibility.and involvement, i.e. parents as role models, peer group counselling.
	Maternal mortality.	. Prevention of STDs and RTIs, as above; . Improve post-natal health services; . Educate communities regarding causes and treatment of infertility.

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LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
	Maternal mortality.	. Set clear objectives for action; i.e. link research findings with clinical services and activist groups: . Change focus of discussion from "causes" of maternal mortality to operational research and active prevention; . Establish task forces at country and regional levels to follow up action; . Design action programmes that respond to regional variations; . Promote greater community involvement using available structures (women's groups) and channels (TBAs);
Reproductive ages (cont.)		. Carry out comprehensive Safe Motherhood IEC; . Promote recognition of safe Motherhood as a human rights issue throughout a woman's life span; . Use mass media to create public awareness of importance of Safe Motherhood; . Conduct community-based health education targeting women, families, and communities to promote appropriate health behaviour (especially recognition of signs of pregnancy-related complications); . Promote community involvement in dealing with obstetric emergencies (e.g., transport and communication, blood donation, etc...); . Provide comprehensive, high-quality maternal health services: - Training of health workers, especially midwives and TBAs, in clinical and inter-personal skills to improve the quality of existing services; . Ensure linkages between various levels of the health system in terms of monitoring, supervision, reporting (especially for TBAs); . Develop treatment guidelines or protocols for the management of maternal complications; . Provide adequate equipment and supplies for preventive, diagnostic and curative service;

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LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
		. Incorporate concept of Safe Motherhood into pre-service teaching curricula for health personnel; . Strengthen national and regional training institutions to increase their capacity, establish registers of qualified and accredited trainers, and target women in particular for training in research and clinical services provision; . Review existing policies regarding distribution/location of health facilities and personnel to ensure adequate coverage and accessibility of maternal health services; . Improve the utilization of documentation for monitoring and evaluating programmatic progress.
(Reproductive ages)	Severe malaria illness and all consequences of anemia, low birth weight and risk of infant and maternal mortality.	. Health education to mothers that women during pregnancy are at increase from malaria infection with serious negative outcomes; . Strategies which include preventions of infections such as the use of insecticide impregnated bednets and regular chemoprophylaxis should be incorporated in malaria control programmes; . Early diagnosis and treatment.

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(Reproductive ages cont.)	Unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion	· Take advantage of "missed opportunities" to provide family planning; i.e. maternity wards, outpatient departments: · Access to all women, including unmarried women, adolescents, etc..; · Identify and ease barriers to family planning; i.e.unnecessary requirements, economic, etc.. according to legislation; · Integrate health care for aborted cases medically indicated in strategies of Safe Motherhood; · Consider establishment of multi-disciplinary "Safe motherhood initiative" task forces; · Train medical staff in modern reproduction health care services; · Provide post-abortion health care services in appropriate locations (e.g., gynecological wards).
	Reproductive health and sexuality.	· Improve understanding of women' sexuality: · Train/educate health providers to understand the personal needs and constraints of each client as a means to improve the quality of services; · Improve male sensitivity to women's sexual needs; facilitate communication; · Carry out research to identify the predominant norms, values and socio-economic determinants affecting sexual decisions, risk perception, reproductive health seeking behaviours.
		· Improve reproductive health technology: · Conduct research into the cause of infertility, including socio-cultural factors, in concert with contraceptive methods research.

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LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
	Cancers (cervix, breast and uterus)	. Educate women on importance of screening and identification of symptoms for early detection and treatment of disease; involve women's groups in promoting compliance with regular screening at appropriate intervals; . Train and educate health workers in clinical and interpersonal skills; importance of screening, identification of symptoms, and counselling; . Provide drugs for pain control; . Develop national screening programmes, including mechanisms for monitoring coverage such as the use of women's health cards and a national database.
		. Target screening efforts to high risk group; i.e., prostitutes and older women for cervical cancer; . Develop protocols for recommended age at first screening and frequency; . Establish/strengthen capacity for management of early lesions, where feasible; . Research the development of lower-cost treatment options; . Create regional centres for laboratory diagnosis and/or treatment of cancers.

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LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
Menopause (45 59 years)	Problems of menopause	· Education/IEC for both women and men on: · symptoms of menopause and explanation of the process; · Recognition of danger signs that are not related to menopause (e.g. neoplasms) · Training of health workers to recognize menopause and counsel women.
Elderly (60+)	Cancers Genital prolapses Nutritional deficiencies, including osteoporosis Disabilities.	· See "Reproductive Ages" above; · Train health workers to recognize and manage health problems of elderly; · Strengthen social support systems, including: - facilities to provide care for or accommodation for elderly; - family and community assistance for disabled elderly. · Health education/IEC for elderly on: - Adequate nutrition (including calcium); - Maintenance of exercise/mobility
All Ages.	Mental disorders.	· Prevention of mental disorders: - Establish and promote women's support groups. - Address causes of mental stress (social discrimination and low status, workload, marital problems, substance abuse, violence, etc..) through counselling and other appropriate means. · Improve existing services: - Decentralize treatment centres; - Recruit/train additional staff; - Subsidize cost of drugs for treatment; - Educate, sensitize and train all health personnel regarding symptoms and treatment of mental disorders, through both pre-service and in-service training programme;

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LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
		. Develop alternative community-based approaches to treatment; . Coordinate with other professionals (e.g., social workers); . IEC to destigmatise mental health problems
All age groups	Risk of malarial infection that may lead to uncomplicated or severe malaria depending on the level of immunity and transmission.	. Health education on the recognition of the disease by women to take preventive measures and seek medical care; . Early diagnosis and treatment and compliance of complete treatment.
	Violence	. Enactment of protective legislation, and enforcement and monitoring of laws; . Adequate punishment of perpetrators; . IEC/Community mobilization to recognize and combat violence, including: . Counselling and education for men; . Campaign against substance abuse. . Train health workers to recognize and respond to problems, including: - Referral to STD services, counselling, and legal advice; - Humane and sympathetic treatment of victims of violence; - Collection of evidence, as appropriate; . Establish linkages with legal system and women's groups (for support/counselling).

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LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
	Occupational and environmental hazards (indoor and outdoor)	. Develop/define an overall policy; . Detection and management of environmental toxins. . Train health workers to recognize symptoms; . IEC for the community to reduce or eliminate environmental hazards, taking into account traditional practices; . Promote the development and use of appropriate technologies.
	Promotion of Women	. Promote women, as much as possible, to decision making positions.

AHG/Decl.2 (XXXI)

ADDIS ABABA DECLARATION ON THE DAKAR AFRICAN PLATFORM FOR ACTION ON WOMEN

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 26 - 28 June, 1995,

Having undertaken a critical review of the Dakar African Platform for Action: Africa's common position for the advancement of women, in the light of the grave concern for the overall peaceful, political, social and economic development of our continent,

Committed to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as well as the Declaration on the Right to Development and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and all other conventions, declarations and resolutions relating to affirmative actions to improve the status of African women,

Guided by the relevant provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, in particular Article 75 on Women and Development, and the primary objectives of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000 as a framework for action to promote greater opportunity for women based on the principles of Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting with satisfaction that the African Platform for Action is a positive synthesis of our national perspectives and priorities which provides an indispensable Women and Development strategy for committed and concerted action at the national, sub-regional, regional, continental and international levels for the accelerated achievement of our development targets in the 1990s and beyond,

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Reaffirming that the implementation of the African Platform for Action and the objectives of the Cairo Agenda for Action on Relaunching Africa's Economic and Social Development is the Primary responsibility of African governments and peoples,

Gravely concerned that the situation of our Continent remains precarious in spite of the courageous reforms instituted by our States in both the political and economic fields to achieve self-reliant and human-centred sustainable development based on social justice and collective self-reliance,

Conscious that the commitment to promote popular participation cannot be realized without the total and active participation of women, who actually make up over half of the population,

Appreciative of the vital and crucial role of women in an interdependent world.

1. Affirm our collective conviction that freedom, justice, peace, equality, and dignity are legitimate aspirations of the African women in their right to be effective partners in all spheres of human endeavour for the development, progress and peaceful evolution of our continent;

2. Are convinced that in spite of our individual and collective efforts towards the peaceful resolution of all conflicts and civil strife on our continent, as well as our commitment to the democratic process of our societies, there are however still some critical areas of concern in the development spectrum that call for urgent action to promote the role of African Women and their full participation in development and involvement in the peace process;

3. Call for immediate consideration of all the critical areas of concern as stipulated in the African Platform for Action for Women; namely

(a) Women's poverty, insufficient food security and lack of economic empowerment;

(b) Inadequate access to education, training, science and technology;

(c) Women's vital role in culture, the family and socialization;

(d) Improvement of women's health including family planning and population-related programmes;

(e) Women's relationship and linkages to environment and natural resource management;

(f) Involvement of women in the peace process;

(g) The political empowerment of women;

(h) Women's legal and human rights;

(i) Mainstreaming of gender-disaggregated data;

(j) Women, communication, information and arts;

(k) The girl-child.

4. Strongly resolved to chart a future based on equality, development and peace, and declare our solemn commitment to the principles, objectives and priorities enshrined in African Platform for Action.

5. Call for regional and international cooperation and solidarity in order to transform the present inequitable systems and commit ourselves to work in concert by reactivating South/South and North/South dialogue, so as to institute together a more equitable international system which should also promote the advancement of the African woman.

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6. Renew our gratitude to donor countries, the United Nations and other International Organizations including Non-Governmental Organizations for the invaluable assistance they provided to African countries in the preparation and organization of the Fifth Regional Conference on African women, and we appeal to them to increase their technical and financial assistance for the implementation of the Platform.

7. Express our gratitude to the Government and people of Senegal for having accepted to host the African Regional Conference on Women in Dakar from 16 to 23 November 1994.

8. Invite the Secretary-General of our Organization in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the President of the African Development Bank to closely monitor the implementation of the Platform and to submit periodic reports thereon to the Council of Ministers and to our Conference.

9. Hereby endorse the Dakar Platform for Action on Women, and affirm that it constitutes the ideal framework for the effective promotion and advancement of African Women.

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AHG/Res.234 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR AFRICA'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995,

Recalling the Cairo Agenda of Action for Relaunching Africa's Economic and Social Development adopted by the Seventeenth Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers meeting in Cairo from 26 to 28 March, 1995,

Recalling also the General Assembly Resolution 46/151 of 1990 which adopted the United Nations New Agenda for Africa's Development in the 1990s (UN-NADAF) and in particular the call for increased concessional flows to Africa (para.29),

Mindful of the fact that concessional flows are of crucial importance in rebuilding Africa's economic and social infrastructure and in developing her human resources for her development,

Aware of the fact that the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, the African Development Fund (ADF) of the ADB, and the European Development Fund (EDF), within the framework of the current review of the Lome IV Convention as well as other multilateral and bilateral concessional flows play an important role in Africa's development, particularly for financing health, education, infrastructure, food security and other vital areas crucial to Africa's long-term development,

Noting that the donors are currently considering the Eleventh Replenishment of the IDA, the VII ADF and the 8th EDF,

Noting with concern that agreements for the level of VI Replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF), the soft loan window of the ADB and the 8th EDF, have not yet been finalized,

Fully aware of the close inter-relationship between development and the reduction of social conflict and human suffering and of the need to support Africa's own efforts to meet the dual challenge of political and economic transformation:

1. **URGES** the donor community to increase the level of the Eleventh Replenishment of IDA, the 7th, ADF and the V EDF in order to maintain the momentum and pace of development in Africa and to consolidate the hard-won gains already made;

2. **FURTHER URGES** the donor community to implement fully the commitments entered into in UN-NADAF to increase concessional flows and to ensure their growth by 4% annually from the level of US$30 billion estimated as minimum requirements for 1992;

3. **URGES** Member States to participate at Ministerial Level in the forthcoming High Level segment of ECOSOC which will consider inter-alia economic and social development in Africa, particularly the implementation of UN-NADAF;

4. **INVITES** the Current Chairman to approach all major donors and plead Africa's case for increased concessional resources, particularly for the Eleventh Replenishment of IDA, the 7th ADF and the EDF,

5. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to communicate this Resolution to all donors and International Financial Institutions and to sensitize African representatives in these fora to ensure coordinated African action.

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AHG/Res.235 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995,

Reaffirming its adherence to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OAU and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Bearing in mind the entry into force on 12 May, 1994 of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and the new responsibilities arising therefrom for the Member States as well as for the General Secretariat of the OAU,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the African Economic Community, namely, Resolutions AHG/Res.161 (XXIII), AHG/Res.179 (XXV), AHG/Res.190 (XXVI), AHG/Res.205 (XXVII), AHG/Res.206 (XXVIII), AHG/Res.218 (XXIX) and AHG/Res.231 (XXX),

Noting with satisfaction the working relations existing between the General Secretariat of the OAU, the Regional Economic Communities, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its determination and commitment to implement the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community:

1. **INVITES** Member States which have not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, thereby joining hands with the other Member States in the integration process of the Continent;

2. **CALLS ON** all Member States to communicate to the OAU General Secretariat their focal points responsible for the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;

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3. **REITERATES ITS APPEAL** to all Member States to popularize, in cooperation with the OAU General Secretariat and the Regional Economic Communities, the Treaty at national, regional and continental levels;

4. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to take the necessary measures to convene the Economic and Social Commission provided for in Article 15 of the Treaty, as early as possible, to examine and adopt the Draft Protocols proposed by the OAU Permanent Steering Committee;

5. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to convene, as early as possible, the OAU Charter Review Committee to harmonize this Charter with the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;

6. **EXPRESSES SATISFACTION** at the assistance provided to the OAU General Secretariat by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), and other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations within the context of the African Economic Community, and **INVITES** them to continue to support the projects and programmes aimed at the implementation of the Abuja Treaty;

7. **REQUESTS** the OAU General Secretariat to accelerate the drawing-up of the OAU/Community Secretariat Structure and to have it examined by the OAU Structural Review Committee, the OAU Permanent Steering Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters for onward submission to the OAU Council of Ministers for consideration;

8. **FINALLY REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to its next Session.

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AHG/Res.236 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON THE RELAUNCHING OF AFRICA'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CAIRO AGENDA FOR ACTION

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session, from 26 to 28 June, 1995 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,

Having considered the report of the Seventeenth Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Cairo, Egypt, from 25 - 28 March, 1995,

Mindful of the need to reinforce Africa's own efforts for its economic and social development:

1. **DECIDES** to adopt the document entitled "Relaunching Africa's Economic and Social Development : the Cairo Agenda for Action";

2. **URGES** all Member States to support and implement fully the Cairo Agenda for Action, annexed to this resolution;

3. **CALLS UPON** the joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat to assist Member States and regional organizations in implementing the Cairo Agenda for Action;

4. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to urgently convene as early as possible the OAU ECOSOC to follow-up on the implementation of the Cairo Agenda for Action;

5. **REQUESTS** the Council of Ministers to evaluate regularly, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report, progress made in the implementation of the Cairo Agenda for Action and to a report thereon to the Assembly of Head of State and Government;

6. **APPEALS** to the international community to support Africa's efforts, priorities and programmes as spelled out in the Cairo Agenda for Action.

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AHG/Res.236 (XXXI)
Annex

RELAUNCHING AFRICA'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CAIRO AGENDA FOR ACTION

I. PREAMBLE

1. We, the Heads of State and Governments of the Organization of African Unity Meeting at the Thirty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from the 26th to 28th of June, 1995, have undertaken an in-depth and critical review of the political, economic and social situation in our continent, as presented in the **Report of the Secretary General to the Special Session of the Council of Ministers on Economic and Social Issues in African Development.**

2. Since the beginning of the 1990s, changes have occurred in the world, particularly in the political, economic and social arena. These include a growing tendency, especially in the developed countries to establish, strengthen and enlarge economic groupings in the form of trading blocs such as the Single European Market; the conclusion of the Uruguay Round Agreements, the establishment of the World Trade Organization; and the further advances in information science and production technology. These developments have been buttressed by the dominance of the free market economic system based on competition, efficiency and productivity. These criteria were emphasized in both the bilateral and multilateral conditionalities of the Structural Adjustment Programmes. Consequently, Africa must take new steps to ensure that it becomes an active partner in the world economic system. In this regard, Africa must adopt a new vision for its development and translate this vision into appropriate programmes. This approach will place Africa in a position to fully participate, as a credible partner, in the world system. In this new spirit, Africa will be able to promote its fundamental interests and concerns.

3. For many years, we have adopted at the national, regional and continental levels many plans, strategies and programmes for the development of our countries, individually and collectively. Unfortunately, these plans and programmes were not adequately implemented by the majority of our countries and in some cases were completely paralysed and jeopardized by incessant civil strife and natural calamities. To rectify this situation, African countries

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must take effective measures within specified time frame to ensure the satisfactory implementation and follow-up of decisions that we have made for the development of the continent. In this context, people should be the centre and object of development of our continent. To this end, governments should ensure the involvement of the people in the conception, implementation and monitoring of development plans, programmes and projects. Special attention should be paid to the full involvement of women in the social and economic development efforts. We should make all efforts to attract and retain African expertise and reverse the "brain drain" from our countries.

4. At the international level, numerous plans and programmes have been adopted by the UN General Assembly and other fora with the expressed intention of providing greater support for the development of Africa. Unfortunately, the achievements in this area have been unsatisfactory due particularly to the lack of adequate external resources.

5. We are deeply concerned that the socio-economic situation in Africa has remained precarious despite the many efforts made by our countries, individually and collectively, to lay a solid foundation for Africa's development. In all these endeavours, we have been guided by the principle of collective self-reliance in order to achieve self-sustaining development of our countries. We reaffirm our commitment to this principle.

6. These and other recent developments have prompted us to meet in Cairo in an Extra-Ordinary Session. It is an opportune occasion to seriously review, analyze and reassess the root causes of economic and social problems with a view to recommending remedial measures and lasting solutions that should be taken by African governments and peoples, with the support of the international community.

7. In assessing these problems, we are convinced that Africa's underdevelopment can be overcome. Africa is a resilient continent. Indeed, Africa is a continent in transition. It has immense human and natural resources. With a strong will, more determination, planning and vision, we can make Africa an economic power that it ought to be.

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8. We reaffirm that Africa's development is first and foremost the responsibility of our governments and peoples. We are determined to lay a firm foundation for a human-centred, equitable and sustainable development on the basis of sound economic policies, social justice and collective self-reliance, in order to achieve accelerated structural transformation of our economies.

9. On the basis of the above considerations, while reaffirming our commitment to the Lagos Plan of Action, we have adopted **The Cairo Agenda for Action** which offers recommendations for consideration and action by our governments and peoples, as well as by the international community for relaunching Africa's economic and social development.

II. What we can do for ourselves.

(a). Democracy, Governance, Peace, Security, Stability and Sustainable development

10. We recognize and resolve that democracy, good governance, peace, security, stability and justice are among the most essential factors in African socio-economic development. Without democracy and peace, development is not possible; and, without development, peace is not durable. In this regard, we recall the relevance of the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU of 11 July, 1990 on the Political and Socio-economic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World. We, are therefore committed to take the following actions:

i) launch programmes to promote national unity especially through the politics of inclusion and a culture of tolerance among the various segments of our people and among the countries of Africa, based on the principles of respect of human rights and dignity, free and fair elections, as well as respect for the freedom of the press, speech, association and conscience;

ii) ensure the speedy promotion of good governance, characterized by accountability, probity, transparency, equal application of the rule of law, and a clear

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separation of powers, as an objective and a condition for rapid and sustainable development in African societies.

A policy of regionalization and decentralization is essential for ensuring the full participation of all the people, particularly the rural population at the grass-roots level, in their own development, and for promoting a feeling of belonging;

iii) it is essential to clearly define the role of government and the private sector in development. Governments should make special efforts to encourage the participation of the private sector in the development process;

iv) take measures for the eradication of the root causes of refugees and displaced persons in our continent as well as for their speedy return and re-settlement in their countries of origin and expediting the search for lasting solutions to this problem of refugees;

v) give the maximum political and financial support to the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, for its effective peace-making operations, by involving all segments of the population and mobilizing adequate official and private resources for the OAU Peace Fund.

(b) Food security

11. Africa is essentially an agricultural and pastoral continent. Yet, food and agricultural output has declined substantially since the 1960s. Consequently, most of our countries are net food importers. While civil strife, drought, desertification and other environmental factors have contributed to the decline in food production, policies which did not give enough attention to food crops are an important part of the explanation.

12. An improvement in agricultural performance is required to provide food supplies essential to raising nutritional standards and to feeding the rapidly growing population without excessive

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dependence on external sources. The benefits of economic growth should be expanded to the whole population particularly in the rural areas where poverty is more pronounced. In this regard:

i) agricultural promotion should not be excessively centred on traditional export commodities. Food crops, especially those produced and/or consumed by poor people should be given special attention;

ii) Appropriate measures should also be made to develop and extend livestock and fisheries as part of the overall food security strategy and the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (1993-2003);

iii) efficient and standardized means of stock-piling of surplus food should be devised for use in times of famine, drought and other hardships;

iv) appropriate means should be made for the national management of the water resources and the preservation of water against pollution;

v) reafforestation programmes should be vigorously pursued as a means of checking the rate of desertification of arable lands and preserving their fertility.

vi) current initiatives to formulate a framework for the development and operationalization of a Common African Agricultural Programme (CAAP) should be finalized as soon as possible.

(c) Capacity Building and Human Resources Development

13. The development of human resources is fundamental to the sustainable and equitable development of Africa. The primacy of human resources development must therefore be maintained in all African Member States economic and social policies. In this connection, the educational and training systems which remain the key to economic and social development should be adapted to the needs of our societies, with emphasis on technical, scientific and technological education, thereby ensuring that education and

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training are commensurate with the exigencies of the labour market. Priority focus should be given to increasing Africa's capacity to implement its development plans. Human resource development also entails the elimination of gender based discrimination. Necessary legislation needs to be passed at national level to remove all such discriminatory practices that exist to provide for the protection of the girl child and women in Africa while extending to them equal opportunities as regards health, education, employment and other civic rights. In the same vein the situation of children should be seriously addressed in compliance with the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as well as the Consensus of Dakar.

14. Member States should give priority in their development programmes to the basic needs of the people by developing appropriate infrastructure (such as rural roads, potable water supply...), meeting basic food requirements, providing primary health services, education and skills and generating productive and remunerative employment opportunities as a means of eradicating poverty. African countries should endeavour to implement the **African Common Position on Human and Social Development**; the OAU Declaration of 1991 on the Employment Crisis in Africa; the Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development; the Programme of Action of the ICPD (1994); the Plan of Action for the Promotion of Cultural Industries (1992); the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government on Health as a Basis for Development (1987), as well as the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development (1995). African countries should also endeavour to protect their cultural heritage as provided for in the African Cultural Charter (1976).

15. Africa's low science and technology base is highly inadequate for the requirements of modern development processes such as agriculture, health,etc. There is therefore an urgent need to build up and strengthen Africa's capacity in the field of science and technology, if Africa is to be efficient and competitive in its production and thus participate in the increased flows of advanced technologies and globalization of production processes. African governments are therefore called upon to:

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i) give high priority to building national and regional capacities in the area of science and technology as the basis and means for all development activities and hence create conditions for more vigorous adaptation and application of science and technology for sustainable development. Each Member State should therefore devote a minimum of one per cent of its GDP to the development of science and technology and foster co-operation between national and regional institutions. Special attention should be given to the strengthening of the existing centres of excellence and other specialized technical institutions;

ii) formulate effective national policies for education and training in science and technology for development, with emphasis on liberalization of technology flows, including advanced technologies and the promotion of indigenous technologies. To this end, African experts should be encouraged to remain in Africa and contribute to its developments;

(d) Structural Transformation of African Economies

- Industrialization

16. Industrialization is of great importance as we move into the 21st century. Industrial development is central to structural change and transformation of African economies, to the increase in incomes and employment, to the diversification of our exports and to the satisfaction of needs of the African peoples. African industrialization is still at a rudimentary stage, with outmoded processes and low technology input and high operating costs. In this connection, African governments are called upon to give priority attention to the following:

i) the formulation of a programme for industrial restructuring, recognizing the changing world economy, in particular the implications of the Uruguay Round Agreements, globalization of production processes, and

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the need for Africa to be competitive, if it is to participate in the world economy;

ii) the effective implementation of the Programme for the Second IDDA and strengthening sub-regional and regional institutions that are capable of supporting our efforts in the fields of engineering, technology, management and standardization, and related fields;

iii) the contribution and support of UNIDO to Africa's industrialization will continue to be crucial to our industrial development. The current extraneous attempts to abolish UNIDO and UNCTAD are therefore of serious concern to our countries. We therefore call upon all our Member States to strongly resist such attempts. In this respect, the international Community is called upon to respect and fully implement commitments made in the Yaounde Declaration adopted by the 5th General Conference of UNIDO.

17. Member States who have not done so should formulate policies and programmes for the development and strengthening of indigenous entrepreneurial capability, with special focus on the establishment of micro, small and medium-scale enterprises so as to develop the industrial middle class which is the engine for sustained development.

- **Mineral Resources and Energy**

18. In order to promote their industrial development, African countries should build and strengthen their capacity for exploration, development and utilization of the continent's abundant energy and mineral resources, and the formulation of effective cooperation policies in this regard. In particular, African countries are called upon to:

i) promote the exports of high value-added mineral exports;

ii) encourage private sector investment in the extraction and downstream processing of mineral resources;

iii) encourage specialized training in mineral processing technology, mineralogy, and extractive metallurgy, foundry technology, material science and metal fabrication.

19. In Africa, a major hindrance to industrial development is the inadequacy of energy resources. The Secretary General of the OAU, in close cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of ADB should therefore undertake, urgently, measures for establishing the African Energy Commission, stipulated in the Lagos Plan of Action, taking into account, inter alia, the ADB Study on the **African Energy Programme.**

Transport and Communications

20. The importance of the transport and communications sector for Africa's development cannot be overemphasized. African countries have in the past accorded priority to this sector in their development plans as a **sine qua non** for national social and economic development as well as for the integration of regional markets. However, despite the substantial progress made over the past 30 years of concerted efforts by African countries individually and collectively, Africa's transport and communications capacity is still inadequate to support sustainable development. In view of the critical importance of this sector, especially with regard to regional integration, action must be taken immediately in the following areas for the implementation of the Programme of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II):

(i) undertake reforms of the sector including granting autonomy to the operators and introducing competition in order to improve efficiency;

(ii) encourage both private local and foreign investment, with particular attention to expanding services to the rural areas;

iii) organize sub-regional consultations on coordination of airlines operations, as called for in the **Yamoussoukro Declaration on a New African Air Transport Policy (1988)**;

iv) make all efforts to complete the missing sections in the Trans-Saharan Highway. To this end, every effort should be made to mobilize the required resources to promote closer co-operation and integration across the Sahara;

(v) establish as soon as possible the single bureau of the **Trans -African Highways Authorities** in order to integrate the African roads network;

vi) establish linkages between our telecommunications systems and RASCOM as well as with the other systems, especially the ARABSAT, in order to participate effectively in the information superhighway;

vii) African countries should sign and ratify the African Maritime Transport Charter so that African policies in all areas connected with International Maritime Transport and Ports are harmonized and co-ordinated as soon as possible, including the harmonization of maritime legislation and regulations in the Continent.

- Trade

21. The Uruguay Round Agreements will certainly worsen the situation with the erosion of the preferences that Africa's exports have been enjoying under the Lome Convention and the Generalized System of Preferences as well as the negative impact of net food imports. In fact, the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements goes beyond trade to cover such issues as technology and investment flows. In recognition of Africa's special handicaps, in particular its commodity-based economy and inadequate capacities for participating and benefiting from the anticipated increases in

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global trade, technology and investment flows, we call on African governments to take the following actions:

i) assess the full implications of the Uruguay Round Agreements, including policy, legal and administrative requirements for compliance, as well as the new market access conditions facing the exports individual African countries;

ii) launch a programme to restructure Africa's export and expand intra-African trade in particular through trade liberalization programmes. Special attention should be given to the development of Tourism in view of its development potential. The RECs should play an increasingly important role in this matter;

iii) support and effectively utilize AFREXIM BANK. In this connection, we call on the Member States and the Board of Directors of AFREXIM BANK to make it fully operational;

iv) national banks should also establish innovative instruments to promote trade and development; they should also cooperate among themselves.

- Environment

22. Equally important are the environmental factors in African development. The rate of degradation of Africa's environment and loss of genetic resources and biodiversity threaten the very survival of the peoples of Africa. The rapid population growth, increased poverty, displaced people as a result of conflicts, coupled with frequent droughts, have increased pressure for improved management of the environment. African countries are called upon to give priority to the elaboration of the Protocol on Environment as called for in the Abuja Treaty and establish a national coordinating machinery to ensure integration of environmental issues into national development programmes, as defined in Agenda 21 and the African Common Position in Environment and Development.

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(e) Effective Mobilization and Efficient Utilization of Resources

23. Africa faces problems in effective mobilization of both domestic and foreign resources for its development. Domestic resource mobilization and its effective utilization have not been carried out optimally. This resulted in a marked decline in both the volume and productivity of investment in our countries.

24. To reverse this situation, African governments should take the following measures:

i) create an enabling environment for domestic resource mobilization so as to encourage our people to have more confidence in the economies of our countries, including setting up saving systems built on the basis of population practices and capacities, especially for rural areas;

ii) enact specific legislation to enhance the autonomous power of the central banks on monetary policy, including monitoring of credit creation and its allocation; and the supervision and regulation of financial institutions and instruments, so as to ensure and maintain a stable macroeconomic environment implying price, interest rate and exchange rate stability;

iii) institute measures that increase public sector revenues through an effective tax collection and government securities; and to rationalize government expenditures through practices of programmes-performance budgeting, and adequate auditing;

iv) refrain from entering excessively into internal debts as a way of financing budget deficits, particularly those directed towards speculative and unproductive activities, so as to maintain fiscal stability while promoting economic growth;

25. To promote private domestic investment in Africa, the following measures should be taken:

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i) strengthen the country reform programmes, so as to encourage investments in productive sectors and harmonize these programmes and investment codes so as to facilitate the process of regional economic integration;

ii) create an enabling environment that encourages human and physical investment and help retain human capital in African countries;

iii) steps should be taken to strengthen capital markets institutions where they exist and to create new ones where they do not exist, in order to promote equity investment and achieve internal resource mobilization and utilization.

(iv) in order to enhance the capacity of the financial sector to effectively channel the resources into productive investment, governments should intensify efforts to secure the full monetization of African economies; to widen the instruments and services offered by financial institutions; and to ensure an effective link between the informal and formal sectors.

26. **The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** inflows to Africa account for only about 2 per cent in the total FDI inflows to developing countries. In order to reverse the trend and attract more FDI to Africa, measures should be instituted by African governments to ensure a favourable investment climate inclnding the following:

i) provide clear procedures and rules regarding registration, protection and transferability of property rights in all their forms, and efficient enforcement of contractual obligations by the judicial system;

ii) define clear incentives for investors in investment priorities in areas such as agro-food processing, conservation, storage, improvement of the transport and communication infrastructure better linkages within industry and between energy, minerals and industry, with

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strategic targeting of both external and domestic resources towards these priorities.

27. To counter the negative perceptions about the continent and the misinformation that investors receive on Africa, governments should endevour to undertake an information campaign by highlighting the progress in economic reform and growth in our countries.

(f) Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration

28. Our review of the economic condition in Africa shows that African countries need to pool their resources and enhance co-operation, in order to achieve regional economic cooperation and integration in order to be competitive in world trade. In this respect, African countries should take full advantage of the opportunities of South/South Co-operation and forge partnerships with the countries of the South. This process can be enhanced through a firm commitment to honour the obligations we enter into in our continental and regional co-operation institutions, implement the programmes we collectively adopt and provide them with the required moral, material and financial support they deserve. Furthermore, the strengthening of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the intended building blocs of the African Economic Community (AEC) should be insured. In order to achieve this aim, African countries are urged to take the following steps:

(i) to accelerate the process of rationalizing the institutional framework for economic integration at the regional level;

(ii) for the RECs to be on a strong financial footing and secure their viability, their member States should establish as soon as possible for each one of them a self-financing mechanism, with the support of the Joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat and a self-enforcing mechanism to ensure prompt payment of assessed contributions;

iii) in the same spirit, African countries are invited to direct financial assistance destined to economic integration activities in Africa, including Regional Fund

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under Lome Convention to furthering relevant regional programmes and projects and to pay special attention to regional integration for mutual benefit in human and natural resources development as well as in the area of infrastructure, particularly, transport and communications, information, electricity grids and hydraulic power generating stations;

(iv) for the purpose of ensuring a proper coordination of national sectoral policies and effective follow-up, implementation and monitoring of regional and continental decisions, African States which have not yet done so should set up at the national level a machinery in charge of all questions related to economic integration;

(v) the special circumstances of the African small island countries should be given due recognition in Africa's integration efforts;

(vi) in order to operationalize the Abuja Treaty as soon as possible, Member States should adopt and ratify the priority Protocols by the end of 1997, at the latest, and to take necessary measures at the national level, including integrating the Protocols into their legislations, to make these Protocols applicable by competent authorities;

(vii) Member States should popularize the Abuja Treaty and all relevant documents in order to make African populations the genuine actors in the process and facilitate cross-border dialogue towards the attainment of pan-Africanist ideals. To this end, they must engage all media, both public and private, in their endeavours to increase awareness of the larger public vis-a-vis the aims, mechanisms and requirements of economic integration. To facilitate the efforts of Member States, the OAU is requested to expeditiously finalize and distribute to Member States a popular version of the Abuja Treaty.

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29. In order to set up the much needed regional productive capacities, the Member States and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are urged to:

i) speed up African integration through the implementation of common projects that will form an integrated development pattern leading to sustained economic growth, based on common interests and mutual benefits;

ii) formulate lists of common projects that can attract international, governmental and private investments. The projects and programmes to be promoted by the Regional Economic Communities should be under the co-ordination of the OAU Secretary-General;

iii) in this regard the African Development Bank is urged to play a leading role in financing regional studies, programmes and projects.

III. What we require from our development partners

(a) Understanding, appreciation and support of Africa's development efforts.

30. A new international system is evolving. This development offers a unique opportunity for the international community to agree on a set of principles governing international relations. On our part, we firmly believe that some of the most important principles include the democratization of the international system, the right of our countries to decide on their own priorities and programmes, respect for and implementation of international commitments. Member States of the United Nations should refrain from any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that create obstacles to trade relations among States. These principles should be incorporated in the UN Secretary General's Agenda for Development.

31. Development aid that had been provided had not always been used for the priority programmes of countries assisted. What is more, we are witnessing an increasingly marked trend of rivalry

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between African governments and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs). Sometimes the governments were even robbed of their responsibilities. The NGOs should play a supportive role by complementing government efforts but, given their fragility and lack of requisite resources, these organizations cannot assume the responsibility for the development of the continent. There is therefore an urgent need for our development partners to significantly increase resource in-flows to African countries especially through Official Development Assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investment.

32. **The United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF)** has not received all the expected support from the international community, especially in the areas of external debt and resource flows. Specifically, the commitment to establish a Diversification Fund for African Commodities has not yet materialized. Also, the UNECA should be strengthened to fully play its coordinating role in the mobilization of the UN System for the implementation of UN-NADAF.

(b) Trade and Development

33. The recently concluded Uruguay Round of negotiations and the establishment of the World Trade Organization constitute a new development in world trade relations, with serious implications to Africa. We are seriously concerned about the potential impact of the Agreements on Africa. Our preliminary assessment of the impact of this development is that Africa will stand to lose heavily because of the stringent conditionalities imposed by the Agreements and which African countries will not be able to meet. There is a need to ensure that transparency in the liberalized world market, devoid of conditionalities and other non-tariff barriers, is applied universally and in a sustainable manner. To mitigate the negative impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements on Africa's development, we appeal to our development partners to discuss with us those aspects of the Agreements which are detrimental to the development of our countries. In this regard, the outcome of the International Conference on the implications of the Uruguay Round Agreements on Africa, held in Tunis, Tunisia on 27 October 1994, could serve as a framework for action. Meanwhile in implementing

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the provisions of the Final Act off-setting measures must be adopted to obviate likely adverse effects that will arise from the erosion of special preferences currently enjoyed by African countries.

34. **We call upon** the International Community to ensure that the UN Agenda for Development addresses the urgent development needs of Africa as one of the most seriously affected continents by the present international economic environment and support the diversification programmes in Africa and the establishment of the Commodity Diversification Fund.

(c) Africa's External Debt

35. Africa's external debt stock and its rapid growth are a deterrent to increased non-debt generating resource flows. It diverts the resources generated by African economies already negatively affected by the continuous deterioration of terms of trade. In spite of the efforts made by African States, by adopting structural reforms and promoting alternative programmes, with the assistance of multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, and in spite of the various initiatives (Toronto, Brady, France and USA initiatives, etc...) the debt problem still remains one of the main constraints in the renewal with economic growth.

36. Africa's external debt affect negatively, in the long run, not only the African economic capacity to meet the basic needs of the African population, but also its capacity to contribute significantly to the revival of world growth, by increasing the African economic capacities to absorb more goods and services from outside, and by reversing the declining trends of transfers to Africa.

37. The need to reverse the declining trends of transfers to Africa has been stressed. Even in African countries where some progress has been registered in 1994, increased inflow of resources are still required to generate sustainable development. For this to happen, coordinated action on debt and flows from multilateral financing institutions should take place, with particular emphasis on the provision of confessional resources, through the International Development Association (IDA), African Development

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Fund (ADF) and the European Development Fund (EDF), which are the three major multilateral windows through which confessional resources are channelled to Africa. Furthermore, the rules of international relations should be observed, and there should be no attempt to destabilise the economies of African countries by imposing embargoes and economic blockades, freezing assets, preventing them from obtaining technology and starving them for political reasons.

38. For economic reforms to succeed in Africa, all creditors including multilateral institutions should adopt enhanced measures which should go beyond debt re-scheduling. International commitment to Africa's recovery can be shown by reducing the debt burden to a point where it ceases to inhibit investing in Africa. In this regard, while subscribing to the recent JAKARTA NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT's DECLARATION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT: SHARING OF EXPERIENCE, Africa calls on its bilateral and multilateral creditors including the former Soviet Union countries to enter into a dialogue in order to coordinate their efforts for identifying ways and means by which they could reduce the continent's debt burden, particularly for the current debt servicing levels. Specifically, African governments call on the G7 through the Paris Club to extend additional relief beyond the Naples Terms particularly for severely-indebted low income countries. Further, we call on G7 to consider innovative ways to deal with multilateral debt along the lines proposed by the UK regarding the sale of IMF gold and to ensure that multilateral debt relief is not achieved at the expense of official grant financing. Within this context, urgent support and assistance from International Development Agencies and Donor Countries to war and natural disaster affected countries are particularly needed to generally move them from a state of reliance on relief and humanitarian assistance to sustainable development. To this end, Africa should approach the G7 Summit, scheduled for June 1995 in Halifax, Canada, on this matter.

IV. Follow-up Mechanism

39. The follow-up and implementation mechanism to these recommendations lies largely with the Member States at the national, sub-regional, regional and continental levels. At the

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national level, governments should institute measures for increased national dialogue in order to reach broad consensus on development objectives and how to reach the goals sought. The following specific measures are proposed:

(a) the Cairo Agenda for Action should be tabled in the national cabinets of African governments, in order to involve the entire government machinery in the implementation of the Agenda;

(b) the Agenda should also be tabled by the government in national parliaments for debate in order to allow parliamentarians to deliberate on the development issues contained in the Agenda, thereby giving the Agenda wide publicity and national attention;

(c) the governments should involve various groups in organizing national and regional seminars and workshops on the Cairo Agenda, with participants drawn from all segments of society: organized private sector groups, especially the African Chambers of Commerce, the African Business Round Table, Employers and Workers Organizations, political and professional organizations, women groups, youth, NGOs, teachers, university professors, etc.

40. At the regional level, the Cairo Agenda for Action should be submitted to the RECs and their respective authorities for implementation.

41. At the continental level, we request the OAU Secretary General to work together with the ECA Executive Secretary and the President of the ADB, within the framework of the Joint Secretariat, to monitor and report regularly to the Council on the implementation of these decisions. Specifically, the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) and the Specialized Technical Committees established under the Abuja Treaty should monitor the implementation of these matters.

42. **Political will and determination of the Member States will be required to effectively tackle and solve the economic and social problems facing our continent. Close personal attention of Heads of State and Government of the OAU is indispensable in the solution of these problems.**

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AHG/Res.237 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON THE HOLDING OF A CONFERENCE ON THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Having considered pursuant to the decision adopted by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution meeting in the Second Ordinary Session of Heads of State and Government in Tunis on 20 April, 1995, the proposal of President Mobutu of Zaire to hold an International Conference on Refugees and Displaced Persons,

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees on this issue,

Recalling the dimension which the forced displacement of populations has assumed throughout the world and particularly in Africa,

Deeply concerned about the negative, the political, economic and social effects of this situation,

Aware of the extreme difficult living conditions of refugees and displaced persons,

Aware also of the need and the urgency of concerted international action with a view to finding a lasting solution to the problems created by forced displacement of people:

1. **ENDORSES** President Mobutu's proposal regarding the organization of a World Conference on Refugees and Displaced Persons;

2. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees and the UNHCR to take all necessary steps both at the level of the African Group and the United Nations General Assembly to ensure the holding, of this Conference as soon as possible;

3. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Session of the Council of Ministers.

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AHG/Res.238 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON SUPPORT TO UNIDO AND UNCTAD

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995,

Considering the Activities Report of the Secretary-General of the OAU, which inter-alia, emphasises the importance of UNIDO and UNCTAD and the request of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Gaberone, Botswana in June 1995 for Africa's support to UNIDO at the highest level,

Concerned with the danger of increased marginalization of the African continent through continuous reduction of development aid and flow of private investment to Africa, as well as the globalization and liberalization of the world economy following the Uruguay Round Agreements,

Bearing in mind the substantial efforts which African countries have made and are continuing to make towards the restructuring of their economies,

Convinced that the industrial sector constitutes a major engine of growth in the restructuring and transformation of African economies and that UNIDO has to play a pivotal role in the process of industrialization of developing countries in general, and African countries, in particular,

Emphasizing the importance of the trade sector in Africa and the crucial role of UNCTAD in assisting African countries in the development and promotion of their trade sector,

Recalling the Yaoundé Declaration, adopted at the Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNIDO in Yaoundé, Cameroon in December 1993 in which the International Community reaffirmed the role of UNIDO as the central coordinating agency in the United Nations System for the industrialization of developing countries and pledged the political, financial and technical support to the Organization,

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Recalling further the Programme of Action adopted by the African Ministers of Trade at the International Conference on the Uruguay Round and its implications for African economies, held in Tunis, Tunisia, in October 1994,

Reiterating the Common Position adopted by the Group of 77 in Geneva in March 1995 and by the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries in Bangdung, Indonesia, in April 1995 emphasizing the greater relevance of UNIDO and UNCTAD:

1. **REAFFIRMS** the fundamental role of industrialization and trade development in the economic and social development of African countries;

2. **REITERATES** the crucial role of UNIDO and UNCTAD in industry, trade and development of the developing countries in general and of African countries in particular;

3. **ENDORSES** the support for UNIDO and UNCTAD contained in the Cairo Agenda of Action on relaunching Africa's economic and social development adopted at the seventeenth Extra-ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Cairo, Egypt, in March 1995, as well as the Motion of Support for UNIDO adopted at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Gaborone, Botswana, in June 1995;

4. **WELCOMES** the efforts made by UNIDO to restructure itself and to implement its priority programmes, especially those in Africa, and **ENCOURAGES** the Director-General to continue intensing UNIDO's efforts towards the accelerated industrialization of Africa;

5. **DEPLORES** the tendency by certain groups in the international community to marginalise those United Nations bodies which are of particular elevance to the developing countries and to question the continued existence of UNIDO and UNCTAD;

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6. **URGES** the developed countries, to support, maintain and strengthen UNIDO and UNCTAD as the main Organizations in the United Nations System responsible for industry, trade and development respectively, and

7. **REAFFIRMS**, therefore, Africa's total support for UNIDO and UNCTAD as very important instruments for the industrialization, trade and development of African countries, and **CALLS** for efforts to strengthen and reinvigorate these two Organizations.

AHG/Res.239 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON THE INCREASE ON THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BUREAU OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995.

Desirous of ensuring an equitable geographical representation on the Bureau of the Assembly,

Considering that due to the recent admission of new Member States into the OAU and increase in the activities of the Organization, it is necessary to increase the number of the membership of the Bureau of the Conference,

Considering further Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government which stipulates that at the beginning of each session, the Assembly shall elect the Chairman of the Assembly and eight meeting chairmen,

Considering also the appropriate recommendation formulated by the Council of Ministers at its Sixty-second Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, from 21 to 23 June, 1995:

> **INVOKES** the provisions of Rule 38 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly and **DECIDES** to amend Rule 9 thereof to increase the number of meeting Chairmen from eight to fourteen.

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AHG/Res.240 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES'RIGHTS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995,

Considering the eighth annual activities report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;

Recalling that the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights came into force on 21 October 1986, and that, currently 49 Member States of the OAU are parties to this Charter,

Considering the present state of implementation of the provisions of the said Charter, characterized particularly by the fact that few Member States have submitted their periodic reports on the legislative or other measures intended to implement these provisions,

Recalling that according to Article 1 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the States, parties are compelled to promote the rights, duties and freedoms provided for therein and undertake to take the appropriate measures,

Considering the situation of human and peoples' rights in Africa and the pressing need to enhance respect for human and peoples' rights in order to further ensure peace, stability and development in Africa,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights by providing it with the human and material resources required to accomplish its task,

1. **TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION** of the eighth annual activities report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and authorizes its publication as well as the conclusions and recommendations relating to the information contained in this report;

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2. **COMMENDS** the African Commission for the tremendous work accomplished during the period under review;

3. **STRONGLY ENCOURAGES** the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, aimed at promoting and protecting the rights recognized and guaranteed by the Charter;

4. **REQUESTS** the Commission to continue to respect the principle of confidentiality of its reports pursuant to Article 59 of the Charter;

5. **CALLS** on States, parties to the Charter, to strengthen their cooperation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and to lend it increased assistance in the accomplishment of its mission;

6. **APPEALS** to OAU Member States to ratify the Charter as soon as possible, if they have not yet done so;

7. **CALLS ON** all State, parties to the Charter, to take practical steps to ensure an effective implementation of its provisions, and **APPEALS URGENTLY** to all state parties to the Charter to submit their periodic reports, pursuant to Article 62 of the Charter, if they have not yet done so;

8. **CALLS ON** the OAU Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures to provide the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, with all the human and material resources it needs to accomplish its mission, and to report on the implementation of this provision to the Thirty-third Ordinary Session.

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AHG/Res.241 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995,

Having heard the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, on the Seventh Session of the Committee,

Bearing in mind Resolution CM/Res.496 (XXVIII) establishing OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

Recalling the relevant OAU resolutions on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte particularly Resolution AHG/Res.193 (XXVI),

Recalling further the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

Considering the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

Reiterating the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government regarding the reintegration of the Comorian Island of Mayotte into the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros,

Recalling the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, contained in Document Cttee.7/Mayotte/Rec.1-9 (II) adopted in Moroni in November, 1981:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;

2. **REAFFIRMS** the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian Island of Mayotte;

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3. **REAFFIRMS** its solidarity with the Comorian people in their determination to recover their political integrity and to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

4. **CONDEMNS** the introduction of entry visa to Mayotte for Comorian nationals living on the other three sister Islands;

5. **APPEALS** to the French Government to accede to the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government in accordance with the relevant decisions of the OAU, the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States

6. **INVITES** OAU Member States to take every step, individually and collectively, to inform and sensitize the French and international public opinion on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte in order to bring the French Government to end its occupation of Mayotte;

7. **APPEALS** to all OAU Member States and the international community to categorically condemn and reject all forms of consultations to be organized by France on the Comorian territory of Mayotte regarding the international legal status of the Island specially as the referendum of self-determination conducted on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire Archipelago;

8. **REQUESTS** the WHO Regional Director General to reject France's candidature to represent the Comorian Island of Mayotte on the WHO Regional Committee ;

9. **CHARGES** the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the OAU Secretary-General to reactivate the activities

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of the Committee to resume dialogue with the French Authorities, and to continue to sensitize the international community for a rapid settlement of the Comorian issue;

10. **REQUESTS** that the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte remains on the Agenda of all the Sessions of the OAU, UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States until the Island is restored to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

11. **ALSO REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to monitor developments in the situation and report to the Council of Ministers whenever necessary.

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AHG/Res.242 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON AFRICA'S EXTERNAL DEBT

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995,

Recalling its Declaration on Africa's External Debt adopted at its Thirtieth Session held in June 1994 in Tunis, Tunisia,

Considering the initiatives of the Non-Aligned Movement submitted to the Group of Seven Most Industialized Countries at their 194 Summit in Naples and the Terms of Naples adopted thereafter by the Group of Seven as well as the Recent Declaration of the latter on Multilateral Debts,

Considering that the Naples Terms would not result in a significant reduction of Africa's External Debt as they would only apply to quite a limited number of African countries and to a small portion of Africa's Total External Debt,

Considering the Declaration on Africa's External Debt adopted by the African Ministers of Economic Development Plannign at the twenty-first meeting of their Conference held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 3 May, 1995:

1. **ENDORSES** the Declaration on Africa's External Debt annexed to this Resolution;

2. **CALLS ON** the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the President of ADB to support the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity in his efforts in furthering the objectives of the Declaration of Africa's External Debt in cooperation with Africa's Development Partners.

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AHG/Res.242 (XXXI)
Annex

DECLARATION ON AFRICA'S EXTERNAL DEBT

1. We, the African Ministers responsible for economic and social development and planning, meeting in Addis Ababa, during the Thirtieth Session of the Commission/Twenty-first meeting of the Conference of Ministers from 1 to 3 May 1995, and acting on behalf of our governments and people, within the spirit of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, have, once more, examined the external debt problem of our Continent in light of the theme of the session, i.e. promoting accelerated growth and sustainable development in Africa through the building of critical capacities.

2. We recall the Declaration on debt adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its Thirtieth Session held in June 1994 in Tunis, Tunisia, as well as the initiatives of the Non-Aligned Movement submitted to the Group of Seven Most Industrialized Countries (G7)at their 1994 Summit in Naples.

3. We remain preoccupied by the Continent's increasing debt burden which totalled 313 billion dollars in 1994 and accounts, to date, for 231.3 per cent of Africa's exports and 71.6 per cent, on the average, of the total GDP of the Continent.

4. We feel that the African debt crisis is partly due to an international financial crisis and that it is not, therefore, a temporary liquidity crisis and cannot be resolved through debt rescheduling agreements only. The African debt crisis has been further compounded by the worsening terms of trade for several of our major export commodities.

5. We have examined the various initiatives taken by the international community to reduce Africa's debt burden and noted the poor results obtained following the application of those initiatives. The impact on structural economic imbalances and the solvency crisis besetting our countries is very limited and fails to address permanently the continent's external debt problem.

6. We reaffirm our commitment to the pursuit of economic reforms and request that our efforts should be met with substantial

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debt forgiveness and an increase in concessional flows so as to boost public investment in infrastructure and human resources and help attract more private investment.

7. We note that most of the initiatives taken to reduce the external debt of our countries focused on bilateral debt. The results obtained have been mixed and partly offset by the effects of commercial and multilateral debt. Savings from bilateral debt servicing have, indeed, been rapidly absorbed by multilateral and commercial debt servicing.

8. We express our appreciation to the Group of Seven Most Industrialized Countries for the Toronto Initiatives and the Naples Terms whose impact on our external debt, however, falls below our expectations both in terms of the stock of debt involved and the countries eligible.

9. We note with appreciation the Naples Terms and appeal to the international community to improve them in order to:

a) Cater for an 80 per cent reduction in the total non-concessional debt of all African counties including accumulated interests;

b) Allow for the cancellation of concessional debts rescheduled in the Paris Club;

c) Institute innovative measures that would reduce:

  i) multilateral debts, including the buy-back of this category of debt with proceeds from the sale of a part of the gold reserves of the International Monetary Fund;

  ii) commercial debt through improved Brady Plan mechanisms and the enhanced IDA Debt Reduction Facility.

10. We are aware that finding a lasting solution to the external debt problem of our countries would require, among other things:

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a) the pursuit of economic reforms likely to create an enabling environment for domestic and foreign investments and the reduction of the adverse effects of the external environment; and

b) the forging of effective partnerships with bilateral creditors and multilateral institutions from which we request an increase in the flow of concessional resources, especially during the period of our economic restructuring.

11. We are of the opinion that the solution to debt problem should go hand-in-hand with investment and trade flows and that, in this respect, the conversion of debt for the financing of development programmes, such as entrepreneurship promotion, should be encouraged.

12. We propose that the mandate and terms of reference of the Paris Club should be expanded to include the holding forthwith of negotiations between our countries and their bilateral creditors and the multilateral financial institutions for coordinated action in order to find a positive solution to the African debt problem in all its bilateral, multilateral and private aspects, within the global framework for securing positive resource flows to Africa.

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AHG/Res.243 (XXXI)

SPECIAL RESOLUTION ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the same time when the commemorative ceremonies of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the inception of the United Nations Organization, are beginning in San Francisco,

Considering the objectives and purposes of the United Nations as stated in the Charter of San Francisco,

Considering the positive work carried out, particularly in Africa by the World Organization during its fifty years of existence:

1. **RENEWS** the accession of the African States to the ideals of the United Nations;

2. **ASSOCIATES ITSELF FULLY** with the ceremonies organized to mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations;

3. **PAYS TRIBUTE** to the activities carried out by the successive UN Secretaries General;

4. **ADDRESSES** its **CONGRATULATIONS** and **EXPRESSES** its **SUPPORT** to H.E. Mr. BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI, UN Secretary General, on his commitment and tireless efforts at the helm of the Organization;

5. **APPEALS** to the entire international Community to increase its support to the World Organization so as to enable it take up the present and future challenges and fulfill the aspirations of the peoples of the world.

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AHG/Res.244 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995,

Considering that food security is one of the key problems facing the African continent, and constitutes a core objective of development,

Bearing in mind the agricultural and food situation in Africa, characterized by slow growth of production and productivity, as well as insufficient food availability caused by the combined effect of increased demand and high population growth,

Noting that the majority of the African population suffers from malnutrition,

Considering the heavy external debt burden of African countries which contributes to the worsening of the food deficit by depriving the agricultural and food sectors of the investments needed to procure equipment and means of production,

Observing that food production has fallen by 20% in the last 25 years, thereby transforming the African continent from net exporter of food at the beginning of the 1960's into net importer,

Noting that food security in most African countries continues to be predicated on food importation and food aid,

Convinced that food security in Africa is first and foremost the responsibility of Africans themselves and is an achievable objective, given the enormous natural and human potentials of the African continent, and that Africa could attain a sufficient level of food security, through rational, judicious and clear-sighted use of these immense potentials,

Recalling the various commitments made by African States to ensure economic development in Africa, attain national and collective self-sufficiency, and harmonize policies, programmes and

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projects of OAU Member States in the areas of food and agriculture (Harare Declaration), the African Regional Nutrition Strategy, (1993 - 2003);

Highlighting the need to adopt a common African position in anticipation of the World Summit on Food Security which the FAO intends to organize in November 1996,

Taking note of the outcome of the Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Africa held in Tunis from 15 to 18 April 1995:

1. **REITERATES** the commitment of African States to strive individually and collectively towards food security in the continent through a number of ways, including increased food production, inter country trade and attaining food self-sufficiency;

2. **RECOGNISES** the need for Africa, through the forthcoming OAU Summit, to adopt a Common African Position on food security and agricultural development, which reflects the concern of the continent, in anticipation of the World Summit planned by the FAO on the same theme;

3. **UNDERSCORES** the need to include the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (1993-2003) in the Common African Position as mentioned in the paragraph above;

4. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate agencies, to take necessary measures for the preparation and adoption of the Common African Position before the World Summit.

AHG/Res.245 (XXXI)

RESOLUTION ON ENVIRONMENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June, 1995,

Recalling its Resolution CM/Res.1409 on the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) adopted by the Forty-ninth Ordinary Session held in Dakar, Senegal, from 22 to 28 June, 1992,

Recalling further its Resolution CM/Res.1508 (LIX), on the State of the ICND negotiations adopted by the Forty-ninth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 31 January to 4 February, 1994, as well as its Resolutions CM/Res.1402 (LVIII), CM/Res.1535 (LX) and CM/Res.1571 (LXI) on issues relating to Desertification Control,

Aware of the fact that the June 1992, Rio de Janeiro Conference on Environment and Development has established the link between the healthy management of the environment and sustainable development,

Considering in particular all the Instruments adopted by both the Rio de Janeiro Conference and during the post-Rio period, namely Agenda 21 - Convention on Biological Diversity and on climate changes and the Convention on Desertification,

Aware of the need to achieve, very quickly and within a short period, the eradication of poverty and under-development in Member States,

Considering, in this regard, the basic principles enshrined in Document Doc. CM/1892 (LXII) on the Cairo Agenda adopted by the Seventeenth Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Cairo, Egypt, from 25 to 28 March, 1995, on the socio-economic recovery of Africa,

Reaffirming its attachment to the principles and strategies contained in the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (AEC),

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Considering finally that the convention on Biological Diversity and the climatic change have entered into force and are now operational:

1. **URGES** Member States to get more involved in the global struggle to protect the environment and natural resources of Africa, particularly within the framework of International Institutions;

2. **INVITES** Member States who have not yet signed and ratified all the legal instruments emanating from the Rio de Janeiro Conference, and more particularly the Convention on Desertification, to do so as concrete proof of Africa's high interest in the issue;

3. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to place sustainable management of the environment at the centre of all development programmes within the context of its future activities based on Agenda 21;

4. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General, in collaboration with specialized African sub-regional institutions and Regional Economic Communities, to take the necessary steps to ensure the coordination and follow-up, at continental level, of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the various conventions adopted within the context of the establishment of the African Economic Community;

5. **COMMENDS** the effort of the International Community aimed at effectively implementing the decisions of the Rio de Janeiro Conference (UNCED) and **URGES** it to continue to extend its valuable financial support to Africa for the implementation of these decisions at continental level.

AHG/Res.246 (XXXI)

MOTION OF THANKS

We, Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June, 1995, at the kind invitation of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia,

Deeply touched by the fraternal welcome extended to us by the Government and People of Ethiopia,

Convinced that the excellent conditions created for our stay and our deliberations have greatly contributed to the smooth conduct of our Session,

Noting that the happy developments which have taken place during the transitional period have paved the way for the establishment of the Republic of Ethiopia:

1. **EXPRESS OUR PROFOUND GRATITUDE** to President Meles Zenawi, the Government and the People of Ethiopia;
2. **EXTEND** our best wishes for the well being and prosperity of the People of Ethiopia and **ASSURE** them of our solidarity during this important period in their political history.
